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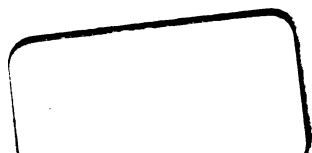
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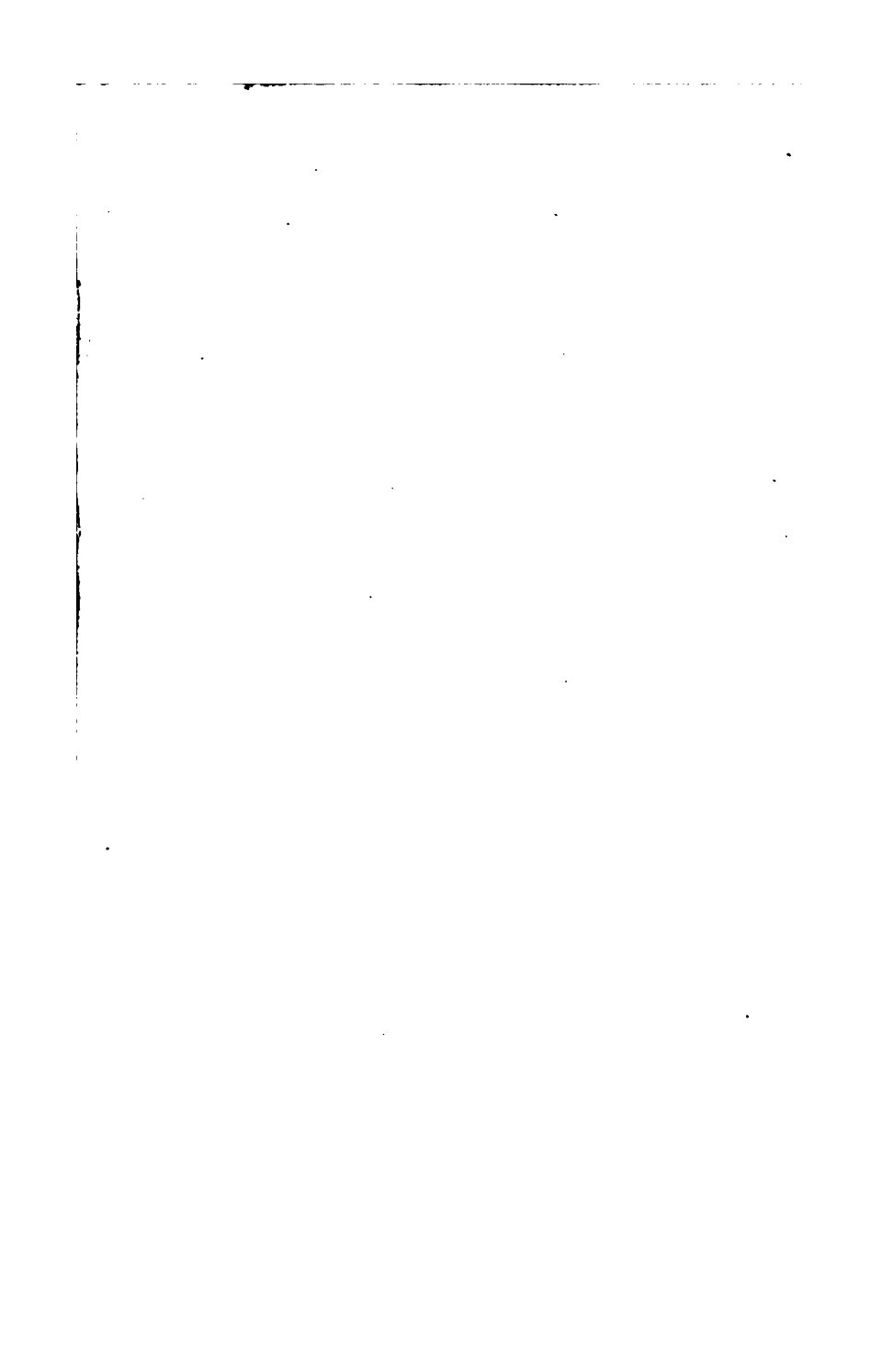
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K E Y
TO THE
QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES
ADAPTED TO
HILEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
PROGRESSIVELY ARRANGED, FOR THE USE
OF TEACHERS AND PRIVATE STUDENTS.

BY RICHARD HILEY,
AUTHOR OF THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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THE repeated demands which the Author has received for the present work, are an evidence of the utility of such assistance, and of the increasing popularity of the volumes which it is intended to illustrate.

To *Private Students*, the following remarks will be useful;—

1. In the first place, this volume must *never be consulted*, till the Rules and Observations on the corresponding portion in the Grammar have been diligently studied, and the Exercises on the same *written out*, with all the care and discrimination of which the Student is capable.—*Writing* the Exercises will be found decidedly preferable to mere *verbal correction*; for, by this means, the accuracy of the Student can be tested with greater ease and certainty.

2. On comparing his own production with the Key, should several errors have been committed, it is recommended that the whole be re-written, and a second comparison instituted between the two. This process should be repeated till accuracy is secured.

3. In noticing the errors which have been committed, it is not enough simply to rectify them by means of the Key, but a careful reference to the Grammar should be had to ascertain the reason for such and such construction.

4. The last stage should be to correct the whole *vivâ voce*. This must, on no account, interfere with the previous stages.

5. When a portion has been thus corrected, a recapitulation of the whole will be found very useful, in impressing the different facts on the mind, and enabling it to enter upon the subsequent pages with increased energy.

LEEDS, QUEEN-SQUARE,

Oct. 1846.

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KEY

TO THE

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

ADAPTED TO

HILEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

PROGRESSIVELY ARRANGED.

PART I. ORTHOGRAPHY.

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES ON THE DEFINITIONS AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Exercises, pages 2, 3.—Grammar, p. 1—7.

Questions.—What is English Grammar? What is meant by established principles?—by best usages?—by a systematic form?—by speaking and writing with *propriety*?—Into how many parts is Grammar divided? Mention them. Explain Orthography—Etymology—Syntax—Punctuation—Prosody. What part treats of the agreement of words?—of letters?—of classification?—of the division of a discourse into sentences and members?—of the proper pronunciation of words?

What is *Orthography*? What are letters? Are the letters themselves sounds? How many letters are there in English? How are they arranged? How many kinds of letters are there? Explain each. How are letters divided? What is a vowel?—a consonant? Have consonants any sound of themselves? Mention the vowels—the consonants. When are *w* and *y* consonants?—when vowels? Mention which are vowels or consonants in these words—Modesty in young persons is becoming. The morning is the best time for study. We should always speak the truth.

What is a diphthong?—a triphthong? Point out the diphthongs and triphthongs in the following words;—beauty, guardian, know, each, cause, review, would, wondrous, virtue, coarse, decoy, avoidupois.

When is *c* pronounced like *k*?—like *s*? When is *g* hard?—when soft? How is *c* pronounced before *a, e, o, i, u, l, r, y, t*?—at the end of a syllable? How is *g* pronounced before *a, o, e, u, i, l, y, r*?—how in *get, gewgaw, craggy*?

What is a syllable? What must every syllable contain?

What are words? What is meant by speaking the same language? Give an example. What is a word of one syllable termed?—of two?—of three?—of four or more? What is a monosyllable?—a disyllable?—a trisyllable?

a polysyllable? In the following sentences, mention whether the words are *monosyllables*, *dissyllables*, &c. A good disposition is a great advantage to the possessor. Every person is accountable for his own conduct. Many are ruined by extravagance.

What is a *primitive* word?—a *derivative*?—a *compound*? Which of the following are primitive, derivative, or compound words—justice, habitual, shoe-maker, blindness, good, virtuous, art, baseness, division, holiness, book-case?

What is *Spelling*? How is the spelling of English words principally determined? With what rules only can the student be furnished with respect to the spelling of words? What is the *General* rule for the division of words into syllables? When two vowels come together not forming a diphthong? When a *single* consonant comes between two vowels?—*two* consonants between two vowels?—*three* or *more* consonants between two vowels?—Compound and derivative words?—Grammatical terminations?—the terminations *cial*, *cian*, *tial*, &c.? Which consonants are never divided? Which words in *y* follow the rule of derivatives? How are derivatives doubling the final consonant of the simple divided? What is observed with respect to *c* or *g* soft preceding a syllable?

The following words are divided into their proper *syllables*;—

1. Re-al, ri-ot, bi-as, cli-ent, cru-el, po-et, tri-al, flu-ent;—jew-el, roy-al.

2. Pre-fer, o-bey, re-ward, a-muse, rea-son, fu-ry, la-dy;—vir-en, flax-en, ex-act.

3. Sum-mer, cof-fee, dan-ger, cer-tain, car-pen-ter, ad-van-tage;—a-ble, ea-gle, scru-ple, de-gree, re-flect.

4. Rē-straint, dē-scry, rē-strict, dē-scribe, bē-stride;

Chēst-nut, laugh-ter, land-scape, nēigh-bour, ěmp-ty.

5. Black-bird, hot-house, York-shire, wind-mill, read-er;—Glos-sy, win-dy, rai-ny, mis-ty.—

Mend-ed, roll-ing, com-ing, ten-der-est, coars-er;—Scan-ning, run-ning, flat-ter, ad-mit-ted;—Pro-noun-cer, con-vin-ced, cot-tages, in-dul-ging;—ra-cer, spi-cer, ra-ging, pla-cid, fa-cing.

6. De-vo-tion, pos-ses-sion, de-li-cious, cau-tious, Gre-cian, nup-tial.

Promiscuous. Be-gan, Ad-am, at-las, bol-ster, sur-prise, pa-trou, de-claim, ex-treme, du-el, em-blem, re-lieve, as-pire, cul-prit, doat-ed, rob-ber, shav-en, soo-ty, alms-house, an-cient, sur-pris-ed, hand-ker-chief, peace-a-ble, nu-tri-tious.

Questions on the Rules for final and additional Syllables.

Exercises, p. 3.—Grammar, p. 7, 8.

How do monosyllables generally end? State the exceptions. How do monosyllables ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, generally end? Mention the exceptions.—How do words of *more* than one syllable, when the final consonant is preceded by a single vowel, end? Mention the exceptions.

What alteration do words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel undergo upon taking an augment?—when preceded by a consonant? Mention the exceptions.—When do words ending in *e* retain and when reject the *e* on receiving an augment?—Mention the exceptions.—In what words is the final consonant doubled and in what retained single upon assuming an augment? Give examples.—What rule do words ending in a double consonant observe on assuming an augment?—How are compound words generally spelled? Mention the exceptions.

Exercises on final and additional Syllables.

Exercises, p. 3, 4.—Grammar, p. 7, 8.

RULE 1. Rum, hat, cat, bag, run, map;—odd, buzz, egg, ebb;—gun, hot.

Tall, fall, stiff, cross, loss, staff;—has, thus;—miss, bull, grass;—gas;—hill, stress, puff.

RULE 2. *The Nominative Plural*;—Days, plays, rays, valleys, joys, boys.

Portrayed, dismayed, playful, annoyance, destroying, annoyer, obeyed, decoying.

Nominative Plural;—Skies, flies, beauties, bounties, glories, frailties.

Conjugate the following verbs in the Indicative Mood, present tense, and write the present and past participles;

I deny, thou deniest, &c., denying, denied;—I defy, thou defiest, &c., defying, defied;—I cry, thou criest, &c., crying, cried;—I try, thou triest, &c., trying, tried;—and so on for the others.

Adjectives compared;—Merry, merrier, merriest; happy, happier, happiest; lazy, lazier, laziest; hasty, hastier, hastiest; comely, comelier, comeliest.

Words corrected;—Comeliness, ugliness, hastiness, angrily, beautiful, dutiful; tarrying, comelyish.

RULE 3. Sedateness, lovely, entirely, securely, wasteful, hoarseness, allurements, abatement, sincerely, ceaseless.

Striving, thriving, dronish, dispensing, lodging, desirable, excusable, reversible, forcible, sensible, clothing, shining, ruling, valuable;—Awful, truly, abridgment;—Charge-able, service-able, change-able, move-able.

RULE 4. Dragging, dragged;—splitting, splitted;—drumming, drummed;—fanning, fanned;—blotting, blotted;—scanning, scanned;—Admitting, admitted; compelling, compelled; concurring, concurred; distilling, distilled; extolling, extolled; permitting, permitted; annulling, annulled; committing, committed; intermitting, intermitted; deferring, deferred; excelling, excelled.

Boiling, boiled; toiling, toiled; soiling, soiled; coining, coined, —Suffering, suffered; fostering, fostered; covering, covered.

The words *worship*, *counsel*, *travel*, *libel*, have generally the final consonant doubled; as, worshipping. An adherence to the rule, however, will require the final consonant to be single; as, *Worshipping*, *worshipped*; *counseling*, *counseled*; *traveling*, *traveled*; *libeling*, *libeled*.

RULE 5. Add *ness*, &c.—*Stiffness*, *stiffly*; *carelessness*, *carelessly*; *thoughtlessness*, *thoughtlessly*; *harmlessness*, *harmlessly*. Dull, *dul-ness*, *dul-ly*;—full, *ful-ness*, *ful-ly*;—chill, *chil-ness*, *chil-ly*.

Ful is added to the following;—*Distress-ful*, *success-ful*, *will-ful*, *skill-ful*.

RULE 6. *Glass-house*;—*al-so*; *ful-filling*; *al-ways*;—*hurt-ful*; *wel-come*.

Promiscuous Exercises on the preceding Rules.

Mop, *fies*, *denied*, *acquitting*, *parceling*, *mud*, *rill*, *chaff*, *dronish*, *moss*, *err*, *boys*, *bunn*, *excelling*, *yes*, *despising*, *sprig*, *mat*, *ruff*, *kill*, *instilling*, *uglier*, *closely*, *skies*, *set*, *glorifying*, *lovelier*, *admitted*, *flog*, *flogging*, *hall*, *tried*, *harmlessness*, *stiffly*, *chilly*, *reversible*, *merriment*, *hip*, *sir*, *miss*, *arrangement*, *toss*, *knavish*, *regaling*, *ham*, *stuff*, *toiling*, *dul-ness*, *excus-able*, *peace-able*, *toys*, *said*, *incitements*.

The Errors contained in the Orthographical Exercises corrected.

Exercises, p. 4, 5.

1. A *Sprig* of myrtle. The *lily* of the valley. A border of *daisies*. A bed of *violets*. The *African* *marigold*. The *variegated* *geranium*. The *Portugal* *melon*. *Dutch* *currants*. *Red* and *white* *raspberries*. The *prickly* *cucumber*. *Red* and *purple* *radishes*. *Newington* *peaches*. *Italian* *nectarines*. *Turkey* *apricots*. The *Orleans* *plum*. *Mealy* *potatoes*. *Early* *Dutch* *turnips*. *Late* *cauliflowers*. *Dwarf* *cabbages*. A *plate* of *salad*. A *dish* of *pease*. A *bunch* of *asparagus*. A *mess* of *spinage*. A *hawthorn* *hedge*. A *fine* *spreading* *oak*. A *weeping* *willow*.

2. A *pigeon* *pie*. A *plum* *pudding*. A *rich* *cheesecake*. A *beef* *steak*. A *mutton* *chop*. A *shoulder* of *lamb*. A *fillet* of *veal*. A *haunch* of *venison*. A *cup* of *chocolate*. A *basin* of *soup*. *Colchester* *oysters*. *1* *peasants* and *partridges*. A *red* *herring*. A *large* *lobster*. *Salmon* is a *finer* *fish* than *turbot*, *perch*, or *haddock*. The *grass* is *green*. *Saffron* is *yellow*. *Vinegar* is *sour*. *Sugar* is *sweet*. A *pair* of *scissors*. A *silver*

bodkin. A small penknife. Black lead pencils. Ravens' quills. A box of wafers. A stick of sealing wax. The edge of a razor. The tail of a plough. The grass of the fields.

3. Lisbon oranges. Spanish chestnuts, or chestnuts. A beech tree. A birch tree. A clean floor. An arm chair. The front door. The back kitchen. The little parlour. A flower garden. A field of rye. The wheat harvest. A blue sky. A lovely day. A beautiful scene. A splendid palace. A cheerful countenance. An ancient castle. A strait gate. A straight line. A disagreeable journey. A wilful error. Blamable conduct. Sincere repentance. Laudable pursuits. Good behaviour. A regular visit. Artificial flowers. Crystal streams. Murmuring winds.

4. A tranquil retreat. A noisy school. A surprising story. Sprightly discourse. Profane tales. A severe headache. A friendly gift. An affectionate parent. A dutiful child. An obliging behaviour. A welcome messenger. Improving conversation. An importunate beggar. An occasional visiter. An encouraging look. A skilful horseman. A favourable reception. Every season has its peculiar beauties. Avoid extremes. Never deceive. Knowledge enlarges the mind. To acquire it is a great privilege. The school increases. We must be studious. Inquire before you resolve. Be not afraid to do what is right.

5. Wars have always been productive of innumerable evils, both to the victors and the vanquished. The art of staining glass was known and successfully practised in very early times. To neglect the duties of our respective situations is blamable folly, and sometimes produceth incurable disorder. He was a brave and skilful mariner.

Note. In correcting the preceding Exercises, the pupil should be required to underline the letters which have been rectified.

PART II. ETYMOLOGY.

PARTS OF SPEECH. ARTICLES AND SUBSTANTIVES.

Parts of Speech. Exercise, p. 7. Grammar, p. 9, 10.

What is Etymology? What is Classification?—Inflection?—Derivation? How many parts of speech are there? Mention them. What is an Article? Mention the Articles given in the Definition. What is a Substantive? Point them out. Mention some additional Substantives. What is an Adjective? Adduce those given in the Definition. What is a Pronoun? Adduce those given as examples. What is a Verb? Adduce those given as examples. What is an Adverb? Adduce those given. What is a Preposition? Adduce the examples. What is a Conjunction?—an Interjection? What words express the names of things—the qualities of things?—the state, action, or suffering of some person or thing? What words are used instead of nouns? What words shew whether the noun is taken in a general or in a particular sense? What words are used for connection?—to express relation?—a sudden emotion? What words express the time, place or manner of a Verb or Adjective? What words express affirmation?

Exercises. Mention to what class the following words belong.—George, river, good, horse, many, run, ah! an, to, man, he, swift, she, very, in, and, oh! read, a, bad, stone, it, justly, England, go, up, alack! meanly, swift, am, nor, school, them, fruitful, gold, quickly, write, earth, learn, not, we, apple, well.

Articles.

Questions. What is an Article? Mention the Articles. What is a or an called? and why? What is the called?—why? How is a used? When is a used before nouns in the plural? Before what letters is a used?—an?—the? How is a noun without an article taken? Mention the definite article—the indefinite. Which article would you put before the words tree, unit, one, ewe, European, eagle, home, historical? Whence is the term article derived? What use of a is allowed in poetry which is not allowed in prose? Mention the words beginning with h silent. How must we understand the phrase, "There are men destitute of shame"?

Exercises.

1. *Proper Articles prefixed.* A man, men, thousands, a horse, an infant, a winter, an affliction, fountains, an historian, an orange, a universal remedy, an apple, books, a unit, a one, a ewe, a euphony.

2. *Errors corrected.* An army, a horse, a ewe, an honourable man, houses, an ox, an industrious boy, an eye, a unicorn, a university, a useful tool, a yard, a unit, a euphony, such a one, an heroic action, an humble cottager, a European, a higher tree, an abler man, gold is corrupting, the sea is green, the lion is bold, money is the root of all evil, an harmonious sound.

*Substantives or Nouns.**Exercises, p. 8, 9, 10, 11. Grammar, p. 11 to 19.*

Questions. What is a Substantive? Mention some substantives. How may a substantive be distinguished? How are substantives divided? Explain each kind. Of what kind are the names given to a *whole class*?—to *individuals*? How do proper nouns become common? Mention whether the following nouns are proper or common, and give the reason; London, Book, Leeds, England, River, Hope, Food, City, Tables, Horses, Scotland, William, Joys, Desks, Honour, Flowers, the Aire, the Thames, Snowdon. Mention the properties of nouns. What is gender? How many genders are there? Mention them. Explain each of them. What is the common gender? Of what gender are inanimate objects considered when personified? Give an instance. In how many ways is the feminine gender of nouns distinguished? What is the feminine gender of *Bachelor, beau, boar, boy, brother, buck, bull* &c. What is the masculine gender, of *Maid, belle, sow, girl, sister, doe, cow, heifer, hen, filly*, &c.? What is the feminine gender of *Abbot, actor, administrator, adulterer, ambassador, arbiter, author*, &c.? What is the masculine gender of *Abbess, actress, administratrix, adulteress, ambassadress, arbitress*, &c.? What is the feminine gender of *Cock-sparrow, he-goat*, &c.? What is the masculine gender of *Hen-sparrow, she-goat*, &c.? Mention some words that have the same termination for both genders.

What is *Number*? Mention the numbers and explain each. In what form is the singular expressed? How is the plural of nouns generally formed? How do nouns in *ch* soft form the plural?—in *s, sh, x, z, o*, after a consonant?—in *o* after a vowel?—in *ch* hard?—in *f* or *fe*?—in *ff*? What words in *o* after a consonant require only *s* to form the plural? What words in *f* have the regular plural? How do nouns in *y* after a consonant form the plural?—in *y* after a vowel? What words form the plural in *en*? Mention those that are formed irregularly. Explain the terms *brothers* and *brethren*, *dies* and *dice*, *fish* and *fishes*, *genii* and *geniuses*, *peas* and *pease*, *pennies* and *pence*. How do the words *spoonful, mouthful, mantrap*, &c. form the plural? What compounds have the *s* annexed to the first word? How do nouns adopted without alteration, from foreign languages, form their plurals? How do nouns ending in *um* or *on* form the plural? What is the plural of *Animalculum, aphelion*, &c. How do nouns in *is* form their plural? What is the plural of *Amanuensis, antithesis*, &c.? How do nouns in *a, us, en, ex, ix, or x* after a consonant, form their plural? What is the plural of *Apex, appendix, calculus*, &c.? What is the difference between *indices*, and *indexes*? What words are the same in both numbers? What is the plural of *cherub, seraph, beau, chamois*, &c.? What is the plural of *deer, sheep, swine*, &c.? How is the singular of such words denoted? In what sense are *horse, foot, infantry, cavalry*, considered?—*canon, shot, sail*? What words have no plural? Mention the exceptions to this rule. What rule do proper nouns when pluralized follow? Give examples of this. Mention some words that are used only in the plural? What observations are made respecting the use and signification of *pains, much pains, means, amends, gallows, news*? In what sense are *conics, ethics, mathematics*, &c. considered?

How many *persons* have nouns? Explain each. Of what person is the speaker?—the person addressed?—the person spoken of?

What is *Case*? How many cases are there? Mention them and explain each. What case expresses *ownership or property*?—the *simple name*?—the object of an action or relation? How may the import of the possessive be in

general expressed? Which is the Norman and which is the Saxon possessive? Of what is 's a contraction? Why is the apostrophe so called? What is meant by the terms *agent* and *object*? What is meant by *declining* a noun? Decline *Father, Man*. How is the possessive plural of *father* formed? and why?—of *man*? and why? In the sentence, "John has cut Thomas's finger," mention which is the actor—the nominative case—the verb—the object—the possessive case. What rule is given for finding the nominative case?—the objective case?

3. *Exercises a. Mention the gender of the following nouns.* Prince, owl, trees, house, hens, horse, cherry, father, ball, stick, friend, man, paper, woman, chair, mother, desk, girl, boy, quill, master, babe, duck, parent, sugar, children, sister, pupils, milk, cousin, cottage, aunt.

b. *Mention the gender of the following nouns, and give the opposite to each;*—Cow, boar, roe, horse, queen, lad, lady, master, nephew, mamma, nun, earl, filly, dog, hen, heifer, ram, madam, rake, sire (the king), son, stag, uncle, witch, hind, slut, abbot, arbitress, bride, heir, hero, hostess, czar, duke, electress, pea-hen, negress, jewess, heroine, governess, lion, priest, sultan, tyranness, widow, viscount, sorcerer, singer, prophet, poet, giant.—Amazon, guide, brunette, dowager, milliner, siren.

c. *Mention the number of the following, and give the opposite;*—Cloud, vices, leaves, horse, knives, quill, virtue, genus, datum, misses, grotto, life, hoof, staves, ox, mesdames, goose, Messrs, pence, lyceum, strata, emporia, emphases, proboscides, oasis, magus, radii, stamen, tumuli, seraphim, oaks, fungi, tripos, nebulae, genus, hiatus, dogmata, monsieur, virtuosi, bandit, alms, idleness, beaux, ethics, news, gold, ellipses, speculum.

Exercises.

d. *Nominatives Plural corrected.* Faces, hats, tops, thoughts, books, desks, quills.

Exception 1. Crutches, lasses, brushes, boxes, topazes, negroes, matches, taxes, rebuses, isthmuses, cargoes, dishes, asses. Stomachs, distichs, nuncios, punctilios, tyros, grottos, octavos.

Exc. 2. Loaves, wives, lives, calves, halves.—Stuffs, ruffs, puffs, Proofs, mischiefs, gulfs, fives, strifes.

Exc. 3. Cherries, fancies, glories, duties.—Plays, boys, valleys.

Exc. 4. Men, women, footmen, children, oxen;—Turkomans, Mussulmans.

Exc. 5. Brothers or brethren, dies (for coining), feet, geni (aërial spirits), geniuses (persons of genius), geese, lice, Messrs, mice, pence or pennies, mouthfuls, man-traps, aids-de-camp, cousins-german.

Exc. 6. Criteria, emporia, phenomina.—Axes, ignes-fatui, theses, tripodes.—Colossi, foramina, formulæ, indices (algebraical quantities), radii, vortices, genera, dogmata and dogmas.—Cherubim and cherubs, Messieurs, beaux.—Banditti, virtuosi.

Promiscuous. Woes, cries, losses, wolves, branches, fishes, fathers-in-law, turfs, journeys, churches, chiefs, foxes, knives,

beaux, heiresses, girls, flashes, prospectuses, dwarfs, aldermen, echoes, sows, teeth, thieves, manifestoes, suns, volcanoes, phases, ephemerides, strata, radices, mesdames, camera-obscuras, proofs, quartos, wharfs, mesdames (the plur. of Mrs.), dice (for gaming), specula, (pride and sloth, have no plural.)

e. f. The Exercises under e and f will be readily corrected.

g. The Possessive Singular and Plural;—Ally's, (s.) allies' (p); rush's, rushes'; body's, bodies'; fancy's, fancies'; life's, lives'; half's, halves'; wife's, wives'; day's, days'; joy's, joys'; sky's, skies'; glory's, glories'; thief's, thieves'; sheaf's, sheaves'; delay's, delays'; arch's, arches'; reproach's, reproaches'; loss's, losses'; hero's, heroes'; folly's, follies'; shelf's, shelves'; stomach's, stomachs'; stuff's, stuffs'; survey's, surveys'; village's, villages'; pin's, pins'; needle's, needles'; lynx's, lynxes'; harp's, harps'; success's, successes'; heresy's, heresies'; distaff's, distaffs'; lass's, lasses'; cat's, cats'; woman's, women's.

h. The Errors in the possessive case corrected. This is a man's hat. These were the men's reasons. Women's fears. The child's book. Robert's shoe. Eurotas's banks. My father's house. James's books. The tigress's teeth. The hostess's attention.

i. The Exercises under Gender, &c., will present no difficulty.

j, k, l. These Exercises will in future be omitted.

Adjectives p. 11, 12.

Pronouns p. 12, 13, 14.

Verbs p. 14 to p. 19.

Adverbs p. 19.

Prepositions p. 19.

Conjunctions p. 19.

and

Interjections p. 19, 20.

As the Questions and Exercises in these portions present no difficulties, no separate pages are appropriated to them in this Key.

The remaining portion of Part 2nd, from p. 20 to p. 29, will present no difficulties which cannot readily be surmounted by the rules given in the Grammar.

PART III. SYNTAX.

THE DEFINITIONS OF SYNTAX.

Questions. What is *Syntax*? What is a Sentence? Mention the several kinds of sentences. Explain a simple sentence—personal verbs—compound sentence—explicative—negative—imperative—interrogative—a phrase—the subject—attribute—object—the predicate—copula. Adduce an example of each of the preceding. How are sentences divided? What are clauses—members? The principal clauses—parenthetical clauses?—adjuncts? Give an example of each. Of how many parts does Syntax consist? Mention them and explain each. What parts of speech agree with each other?—which govern—qualify—connect? What is the proper arrangement of words? Mention the different concords.

RULE 1. *A Verb with its Nominative.*

Exercises, p. 32, 33, 34. Grammar, p. 66, 67, 68.

Exercises on the Rule. You *were* there. They *were* absent, *Were* you present? *Are* the shoes ready? *Were* the horses ready? There is a flock of geese. Where *are* the scissors? *Have* your brothers been absent? Assiduity *makes* all things easy. Fair words *cost* nothing. Necessity *is* the mother of invention. There *are* three of us present. The prudent *are* generally successful. There *are* no roses without a thorn. Short reckonings *make* long friends. Too great a variety of studies *tends* to weaken the judgment. Thou, Lord, *seest* us in all our ways, and discernest all our motives. Your lordship is acquainted with the facts. A knowledge of languages *is* obtained only by steady application. The effluvia *escape*. Frequent commission of crimes *hardens* the heart. In our earliest youth the contagion of manners *is* observable. Not one of those whom thou *seest* clothed in purple *is* happy. Three years' interest *was* paid. A man's manners frequently *influence* his fortune. The merit of such performances, *begins* and *ends* with the same author. The pedigree of each *was* defective. Hope, the balm of life, *soothes* us under misfortunes. The Lord *giveth* and *taketh* away; or, *gives* and *takes* away. He *has* enriched it by many donations, and *has* conferred numerous other benefits; or, *hath* enriched it, and *hath* conferred, &c. Thou *lovedst* him and *assistedst* him; or, Thou *didst* love and *didst* assist him.

Exercises on Note 1. To forgive injuries *is* the mark of a noble mind. To be of a pure and humble mind, to exercise benevolence towards others, to cultivate piety towards God, *are* the sure means of becoming peaceful and happy. From a fear of the world's censure, to be ashamed of the practice of precepts, which the

heart approves and embraces, *marks* a feeble and imperfect character. That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies *admits* not of any doubt.

Note 2. He was a man whose vices were very great, and *who had* the art to conceal them from the eyes of the public. These curiosities we have imported from China, and *they are* similar to those which were some time ago brought from Africa; or, These curiosities *which* we have imported from China *are* similar, &c. At the foot of this hill was soon built such a number of houses, that *it* (number) *amounted* to a considerable city; or, *were* soon built so many houses, that *they amounted*, &c.

Note 3. Though these friendly *admonitions* of Swift *might* sometimes *produce* good effects in particular cases, when properly timed, yet they could do but little towards eradicating faults. However *virtue may be neglected* for a time, men are so constituted as ultimately to acknowledge and respect genuine merit.

Note 4. There, all thy gifts and graces we display,
Thou, only thou, directing all our way.

Lo! great *Aeneas* rushes to the fight,
Sprung from a god, and more than mortal bold,
He fresh in youth, and *I* in arms grown old.

Note 5. *Controversy* was his chief occupation and enjoyment. Dark *waters* and thick *clouds* were his pavilion. *Peace* and *honour* are the crown of virtue.

Note 6. His language was *as follows*. His assertions were *as follow*. Their opinions were, as *it appears*, perfectly unjustifiable.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—A variety of pleasing objects *charms* the eye. The mechanism of clocks and watches *was* totally unknown a few centuries ago. To act with caution, but with steadiness and vigour, *distinguishes* the manly character. What *is become* of your friends? Modesty and frankness *are* the comeliness of youth. Besides these which I have mentioned, there *were* many other countries fruitful in corn. To defraud any man of his due praise, *is* unworthy of a philosopher. The minister's motion *was* attacked with all the artillery of eloquence. The data *were* insufficient. Now the pine-tree's waving top, gently *greet*s the morning gale. Thou deservest punishment, *thou* thyself *being* judge. An annuity of three thousand pounds

was voted. The kindness which is first experienced, is seldom forgotten.

What is extant of his writings, *justifies* the encomiums passed upon him. Want of birth and fortune *was* the objection against me. A great cause of the low state of industry, *was* the restraints put upon it. A man, whose inclinations led him to be exact, and *who had* great abilities to manage the business, was promoted to the situation. The sincere *are* always esteemed.

The bleating sheep with my complaints agree,
They parched with heat, and *I* inflamed by thee.

Whatever mortal men perfection name,
Thou, in an infinite degree, *dost* claim.

O Thou my voice inspire,
 Who *touch'dst* Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire!

O'er thy soil, Judea, walk'd those blessed feet
 Which, eighteen hundred years ago, *were* nail'd,
 For our advantage, to the bitter cross.

Whose own example *strengthens* all our laws,
 And (who) is himself the great sublime he draws.

RULE II. *Two or more Nominatives singular connected by and.*

Exercises, p. 34, 35. Grammar, p. 68, 69.

Exercises on the Rule. One and one *make* two. Socrates and Plato *were* eminent Grecian *philosophers*. Dew and hoar frost *are* more copious in valleys than *they are* in elevated situations. Lightning and electric matter *are* the same. Diligence and industry *repair* the defects of nature. Liberality and thankfulness *are* the bond of concord. Presumption and self-conceit *over-shadow* the brightest attainments. Poverty and shame *attend* those who refuse instruction. Quietness and peace *flourish* where justice and reason *govern*. Wisdom, virtue, happiness, *dwell* with the golden mediocrity.

Exercises on Note 1. Thou and William *are* attending to your studies. He and I *are* constantly employed in our domestic affairs.

Note 2. That superficial scholar and critic *was* mistaken in his opinions.—Humility, and not presumption, *adorns* the noble mind. He, and not she, *was* present. Ignorance and not negligence, *has* produced this mistake.—Every bone, every muscle, every part of man, *is* known to his Maker. Every man and every woman *was* rendered amenable to the law. Every church and every monastery *was* burnt.

Note 3. He, as well as she, *was* present. She, as well as he, *was* studious at her books. Burke, as well as Chatham, distinguished *himself* in the British senate.

Note 4. The duke, with his servants, *has* just departed. Christ, with his three chosen disciples, *was* transfigured on the mount. The following treatise, together with those that accompany it, *was* written, many years ago, for my own private satisfaction. The buildings of the institution have been enlarged; the expense of which, added to the increased price of provisions, *renders* it necessary to advance the terms of admission.

Prosperity and humility *render* their possessor truly amiable. One and nineteen *make* twenty. The side A *and* the sides B, C and D, *form* a square. She *and* her sisters *are* well.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—What generosity, what humanity, *distinguish* his character! He, and not I, *is* culpable. In every climate *are* found proper food for the support of the inhabitants, and proper medicine for the removal of their diseases. Humility, as well as knowledge, *is* truly estimable. Every hope, every wish, *was* disappointed. You, the tutor, and I, have diligently employed *our* time. Good order in our affairs, and not mean savings, *produces* great profits. In unity, *consist* the welfare and security of every society. Every virtue, every noble feeling, *was* extinct. I, as well as he, must perform *my* duty.

Religion, vital religion, the religion of the heart, *is* the most powerful *auxiliary* of reason, in waging war with the passions, and promoting that sweet composure which *constitutes* the peace of God. He *and* Mr. B. *intend* visiting you. Not only his estate, his reputation too, *has* suffered by his misconduct. Knowledge and wealth, if virtue *is* wanting, *have* only a limited influence, and *are* often despised.

RULE III. *Two or more Nominatives singular separated.**Exercises, p. 35, 36. Grammar, p. 69, 70.*

Exercises on the Rule.—Either his gratitude or compassion was roused. Hope or despair governs him. Which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Man is not such a machine as a clock, or a watch, which moves merely as it is moved. When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune, affects us, the sincerity of friendship is proved. Despise no infirmity of mind or body, nor any condition of life; for it is, perhaps, to be your own lot. The returns of kindness are sweet; and there is neither honour, nor virtue, nor utility in resisting them.

Neither has he, nor has any other person, suspected so much dissimulation.

Note 1. Neither he nor I intend to write on that subject. Neither you nor I was pleased at our reception. Either you or your friend was present. Either you or I am greatly mistaken.

Note 2. Some parts of the ship and cargo were recovered; but neither the captain nor the sailors were saved. The deceitfulness of riches, or the cares of this life, have choked the seeds of virtue in many promising minds. Neither emolument nor honours were bestowed upon him. Neither were their exertions, nor was their skill successful.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule. Neither death nor torture was sufficient to subdue their minds. Either that man or you are concerned in the affair. Either imprudence or indiscretion gives rise to many evils. Neither were his honours, nor was his estate inherited by his descendants. Neither John nor I am ready. Want of judgment, or want of inquiry, was the occasion of his error. At least, one of the scholars, was present, if not both of them; or, One of the scholars, if not both of them, were present at the transaction. Whether one person or more than one were concerned in the business, does not yet appear. Either I am in fault or you are. Man's happiness or misery is, in a great measure, put into his own hands.

RULE IV. *A noun of Multitude.**Exercises, p. 36. Grammar, p. 70.*

The council is determined. The lowing herd winds slowly round the lea. The British parliament is composed of king, lords, and commons. When the nation complains, the rulers should listen to its voice.

The enlightened part of the Saracens were lovers of learning

and science. Mankind *are* more united by the bonds of friendship at present, than *they were* formerly. The generality of his auditors *was* favourable to his doctrines.

The populace *are* very much divided in opinion. The flock, and not the fleece, *is*, or ought to be, the *object* of the shepherd's care. The council *were* not unanimous. The Royal Society *is* numerous and flourishing. Part of the coin *was* preserved. The audience *was* generally composed of the meaner sort of persons. *These* people *draw* near to me with *their* mouth, and *honour* me with *their* lips, but *their* heart is far from me.

Promiscuous Exercises on all the preceding Rules.

In the human species, the influence of instinct and habit *is* generally assisted by the suggestions of reason. Disappointment, and not success, *is* the *consequence* of idleness. He made *as* wise proverbs *as* any person, *he* only excepted. The reasons which he assigned *were as follow*. He *reads* and *writes* well. His having robbed several men, *was* the cause of his punishment. That numerous company *were* scattered *as* chaff before the stormy wind. Neither impudence nor cowardice *stains* his character. The noble army of martyrs *praise* thee, O God!

How much soever *learning may be* despised by some, yet men know it to be an acquirement of great value. He governs and *controls* all things: or, he *doth* govern and (*doth*) control all things. To love virtue and wisdom *is* highly honourable. These we have extracted from an historian of merit; and *they are* the same that were practised under the pontificate of Leo X. His wisdom, and not his money, *produces* esteem. To act well, and to suffer well, *were* the great characteristics of the Romans. An ostentatious, a feeble, a harsh, or an obscure style *is* always faulty. A great number *does* not argue strength. Every deed and every motive *was* good. The Cape of Good Hope, as well as many islands in the West Indies, *is* famous for hurricanes.

Either avarice, or the cares of life, *have* misled him. Stephen's party *was* entirely broken up by the captivity of the leader. Godliness, with contentment, *is* great gain. The flock *forsakes* the glade. The ship, (together with all her stores, the crew, and the passengers,) *was* totally lost. The ship struck upon the rocks soon after midnight, and neither the captain, nor any either of the crew or passengers *were* saved. The present generation *possesses* far greater advantages than the preceding generation of men; *it is* more enlightened, and *it* ought to be more wise and virtuous.

RULE V. *The Article.*

Exercises, p. 37, 38, 39. Grammar, p. 70 to 73.

His father was *an* attorney. I will give their abilities *a* trial. True charity is not *a* meteor, which occasionally glares; but *a* luminary, which, in its orderly and regular course, dispenses *a* benignant influence. The profligate man is seldom or never found to be *a* good husband, *a* good father, or *a* beneficent neighbour. He received *an* education according to his circumstances.

Purity has its seat in *the* heart. All our practical knowledge of God is comprised in *the* bible. *The* bible then ought to be to us that which *a* chart and *a* compass are to *the* mariner on *the* stormy ocean; we have absolutely no other guide, no other directory to our course.

Natural objects have been in general arranged, for *the* purpose of classification, under *the* three grand divisions of minerals, vegetables, and animals. *Minerals* are natural bodies, destitute of organization and life; *vegetables*, or plants, are natural bodies endowed with organization and life, but destitute of voluntary motion and sense; and *animals* are natural bodies which possess organization, life, sensation, and voluntary motion.

Poetry, painting, and sculpture, are sister arts. He is an honour to the name of christian. Vanity has contributed to this impropriety of style. We had tea and coffee for breakfast, with *a* plentiful supply of toast and buttered rolls.

The camel is *a* useful animal. *The* ass is frequently ill-treated.

Note 1. His conduct has been so disreputable that he has gained few friends. He manifested so kind *a* disposition, even towards his enemies, that he found little difficulty in reconciling them to the plan proposed.

So bold *a* breach of order, called for *a* little severity in punishing the offender.

2. The ecclesiastical and *the* secular power concurred in this measure. The animal and *the* vegetable world can entertain us with ten thousand varieties. They did not ascertain the difference between the Saxon and *the* Norman mode.

The venerable and pious archbishop officiated at the coronation. He was the open and avowed advocate of this measure. The high and mighty states.

It is *a* proper and *an* excellent method. He is *a* nervous and *an* elegant writer. There is another and *a* better world. I do

not doubt that he will become an honest, a learned, and a well bred man.

3. *a.* The Duke of Wellington and *the* Duke of Rutland have signed.

John, the son of Joseph and brother of William, was present.

b. He is a much better writer than reader. He was an abler mathematician than linguist. He makes a better painter than musician.

4. Of all the Roman modes of execution, crucifixion *was the* most painful and ignominious. The persons *the* most favourable to a young man's improvement, are his elders.

The more I know of him, *the* more amiable does he appear.—
The closer your application, *the* sooner will you succeed. I am *the* more anxious to know, because we have not heard from him lately.

5. The Right Reverend *the* Lord Bishop of Durham. You may address him, The Right Honourable *the* Lord Chancellor.

He has obtained the title of earl. A duke's wife is styled duchess. He was consecrated bishop. George *the* third.

6. *The* remorse, which terminates in reformation, is true repentance. *The* persons who suffered by this calamity have been much commiserated. *The* men who are easily exasperated are dangerous.

7. A benevolent man will regard the welfare and happiness of his neighbour. He saw the king and queen. Set the plums, apples, and pears, upon the table.

The fear of shame, and *the* desire of approbation, prevent many bad actions. He was fired with a desire of doing something, though he knew not yet, with distinctness, either the end or *the* means.

8. Life is short. Iron is a useful mineral. Hope is the chief blessing of man. I will not destroy the city for fifty's sake.

Promiscuous Exercises on the Rule.—The high and *the* low, the rich and *the* poor, will meet together. Fire, air, earth, and water, have been considered *the* four elements of philosophers. The French and *the* English nations are very powerful. Reason was given to man to control his passions. James, the son of Thomas and brother of William, was present. He makes a better poet than philosopher. He was naturally *a* coward. All the members that did not appear were fined. There are some evils of life, which equally affect *the* prince and *the* people. The Right Honourable *the* Duke of Grafton. There was a great difference

between the dispensations of the Law and *the* Gospel. As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy, few persons pitied him. At *the* best, his gift was but a poor offering. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons. For his services he was created Marquis. Charity covers a multitude of sins.

A lie is a falsehood told with a design to deceive. Whatever be *the* motive leading to *the* employment of it, it is equally a lie. *The* moral culpability of *the* individual may be lessened or increased by *the* motive, but nothing more. We may call it by *the* mild appellations, an untruth, a falsehood, a departure from truth, &c. but *the* nature of the thing is not altered. A falsehood, told with a design to deceive is a lie.

Not all that heralds rake from coffin'd clay,
Nor florid prose, nor honied lies of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime.

Oh! there is sweetness in *the* mountain air,
And life, that bloated ease can never hope to share.

What exile from himself can flee?

To zones, though more and more remote,
Still, still pursues where'er I be,
The blight of life—*the* demon thought.

RULE VI Nouns.

Exercises, p. 39. Grammar, p. 73.

Augustus, the Roman Emperor, *he* who succeeded Julius Cæsar, is variously described. Miss Watsons were reading. The Miss Claytons are come. The letter was addressed to *the* Misses Johnson.

Note. Who is there? *I.* To whom did he speak? To *him.* Who has written this book? *He.* Who counted the money? Both the clerk and *he.* Whose shoes are these? John's. Of whom has this purchase been made? Of a mercer; *him* who resides near the Commercial Buildings.

RULE VII.

Exercises, p. 39. Grammar, p. 73, 74, 75, 76.

From others' experience learn wisdom. Asa's heart was perfect with the Lord. The juice of *the* lemon is cool and refreshing. The man's firmness and constancy, in the midst of

nature's most cruel sufferings, were an extraordinary instance of the power of the *mind* over the body. A man's manners frequently influence his fortune.—I called at Thomson's. He has been to St. Peter's.

Note 1. The anniversary of King William and Queen Mary's accession to the throne. The house was Joseph and Robert's property. His father and mother's consent was necessary.—Shakspeare's, Milton's, and Johnson's works are read with delight by all that relish true genius. These three books (severally) are John's, Thomas's, and William's. John's, William's, and Henry's hats were stolen. I wish to have my cousin's, as well as my uncle's advice. He lost not only the chancellor's, but, at the same time, the king's confidence.

2. The brother kings of Atreus' royal race.
The mighty Ajax shall his prize resign,
Ulysses' spoils, or e'en thine own be mine.

You have suffered for righteousness' sake.—This book is Thomas's. This is the first witness's place. For Herodias's sake, his brother Phillip's wife.

3. They praised the *wit and sense of the duke*, as they called him. They extolled the *prudence and valour of the young prince*, as he was called.

4. This is Dr. Blomfield's, the Bishop of London. This canal is the Duke of Bridgewater's. This palace was his royal Highness, the Duke of Clarence's. I will not for David, thy father's sake.

He bought the articles at Wilson's, the druggist. These orations are Cicero's, the most eloquent man of antiquity. He took refuge at the Ambassador's, the king's representative. These were purchased at Thompson's, the cutler.

He called at Johnson, the bookseller's shop.* He sent to Wilson, the draper's shop.

This is Sir Walter Scott's *work*, the celebrated novelist and poet. This is Lord Bacon's sentiment, the great precursor of Locke and Newton.

5. The man of *virtue* is an amiable character. These ornaments are used merely for the sake of *elegance*. The *house of*

* The omission of the governing noun is preferable; thus, "He called at Johnson's, the bookseller."

Commons has finished its debates, let us go to the *house of Lords*. It was the *house of his brother's mother-in-law*.

It was necessary to have the advice both of the *physician* and the *surgeon*.

The extent of the king of England's prerogative is sufficiently ascertained. The extent of the Emperor of Russia's *dominions* is very great.

6. These pictures of the Duke's were sent to him from Italy. It was a proposal of your brother's. He employed another friend of his father's to publish the vindication.

This picture of Charles does not much resemble him. The estate of William, or, *William's estate* is much encumbered. This is the eldest son of the Duke of Wellington.

7. Much depends on this rule's being observed. What is the cause of the earth's moving round the sun? If we alter the situation of any of the words, we shall presently be sensible of the melody's suffering. Such will ever be the effect of youth's associating with vicious companions.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—Honour is the reward of virtue. Wisdom is the health of the mind. The root of learning is bitter, but the fruit is sweet. And Thryons' walls Alpheus' streams enclose. On this trial, the judge's and the jury's sentiments were at variance. Till, vain of mortals' empty praise, he strove. They implicitly obeyed the imperious mandates of the protector, as they called him. *Forbes's Oriental Memoirs*. Moses's rod was turned into a serpent. The estate of the corporation is much encumbered. Much depends on John's making the experiment. We have seen the Miss Johnsons. Peter, John, and James's occupation was that of fishermen. The duke's and Mr. C's horses ran. I esteem him for his father and mother's sake. This measure gained the king's, as well as the people's approbation. This is the Duke of Leinster's. The brother of my son's wife, or, my son's brother-in-law called this morning. The articles were purchased at Wilson's, the grocer. The news of the defeat of the Turkish army was unfounded.

Promiscuous Exercises on all the preceding Rules.

It is amidst trials and sorrows that infidelity appears in its proper and most frightful aspect. When subjected to the multifarious ills, to which flesh is heir, what is there to uphold our spirit but the discoveries and the prospects that are unfolded to us by revelation? What, for this purpose, can be compared with the belief, that every thing here below is under the management

of infinite wisdom and goodness, and that there is an immortality of bliss awaiting us in another world? If this conviction be taken away, what is there to which we can have recourse, on which *the* mind may patiently and safely repose in *the* season of adversity? Where is *the* balm which I may apply with effect to my wounded heart, after I have rejected the aid of *the* Almighty Physician? Impose upon me whatever hardships you please; give me nothing but *the* bread of sorrow to eat; take from me *the* friends in whom I had placed my confidence; lay me in the cold hut of poverty, and on *the* thorny bed of disease; set death before me in all its terrors; do all this,—only let me trust in my Saviour, and pillow my head on *the* bosom of Omnipotence, and I will fear no evil,—I will rise superior to affliction,—I will rejoice in my tribulation.

On these causes depends all our happiness or misery. The property of John, I mean his books and furniture, *was* wholly destroyed. The witness's evidence *was* decisive. This prodigy of learning, this scholar, critic, and antiquarian, *was* entirely destitute of good breeding and civility. In this place, there *was* not only security, but an abundance of provisions. Thomas's disposition is better than his brother's: and he appears to be the happier man; but some degree of trouble is all men's portion. A multiplicity of kind offices, in persons frequently conversant with one another, *is* the bond of society and friendship.

His eloquence, not his virtue, renders him popular. The prince, as well as the people, *was* culpable. They impeached the Governor, *him* that was suspected before. The president, with his servant, *is* expected to-morrow. The fleet *was* seen sailing up the channel. The king has conferred upon him the title of duke. All mankind *compose* one family. Every day and every hour brings employment. By whose power, all good and evil *are* distributed. How long he will remain abroad, or what countries he intends visiting, *is* unknown to me.

RULE VIII. *Adjectives.*

Exercises, p. 42, 43. Grammar, p. 76 to p. 80.

Many men were present. You will find the remark *either* in the second or third page, 'The well was twenty *feet* deep. He has been playing *these* four hours. He is a friend to no interests, but to *those* of truth and virtue; nor a foe to any, but to *those* of vice and folly. That kind of men is not to be trusted. This sort of actions was recorded by the minstrels.

Note 1. He was industrious, frugal, and discreet, and by *these* means he became wealthy. He was virtuous, and by *that* means he was respected. Charles was extravagant, and by *that* means he became poor.—He was so prudent as to adopt the happy mean between presumption and timidity.

2. Religion raises men above themselves; irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; *this* binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth, *that* opens for them a prospect to the skies. Rex and Tyrannus are of very different characters; the one rules his people by laws to which they consent; the other, by his absolute will and power; *that* is called freedom: *this*, tyranny.

3. Give to every one *his* due. Neither of those men was honourable. Each of them in *his* turn receives the benefits to which *he* is entitled. Every person, whatever be *his* station, is bound by the duties of morality and religion.

Are we to expect (*all* or) *every* one of the four gentlemen, whom we met at your house? Many gallant efforts were made by *each* party; and success was for some time doubtful. *Every* man is mortal. On *each* side of the river was there the tree of life.

4. *a.* He is the taller of the two. The opposite scale is the heavier. When two verbs come together, the *latter* is put in the infinitive mood. Of the three, John is the *most* learned. William, Thomas, and Henry came; the *last* seems to be in ill health.

I understood him *better than any* who spoke upon the subject. Eve was *fairer than* her daughters. She is *more amiable than* her sisters. He has *more talent than any* of his brothers. He is the *best* man that I know. He, *of all*, made the greatest figure. Men in the highest stations have, *of all*, the least liberty; or, *Of all* men, those in the highest stations have, &c., or, Men in the highest stations have *less* liberty *than others* have.

5. The tongue is like a race horse, which runs the faster the *less* weight it carries. The Supreme being is the wisest, the *best*, and the most powerful of beings.

6. His work was *better* than his brother's. That expression is *farther from truth* than the other. It was situated on the extreme point of the land. He was chief among ten thousand. The house is full. That opinion is too *general* or too *prevalent* to be rejected.

7. Thomas is equipped with a pair of *new* shoes, and a pair of *new* gloves; he is the servant of a rich *old* man. The orchard is planted with five rows of trees; the first *three* are apple-trees, and the *other* two are pear trees.

8. He writes *tolerably* well. He speaks *improperly*. He acted *agreeably* to his instructions. His manner of living was *singularly* absurd. Three months' notice is required to be given *previously* to a pupil's leaving the school. I intend *conformably* to my plan, to suggest a few hints.

His conduct was *agreeable* to his notions of honour. The rose smells *sweet*. From these favourable beginnings, we may hope for a *speedy* and prosperous issue.

They rejected advice, and conducted themselves *most* or *very* indiscreetly.

So amiable a temper is seldom seen. I never before saw a building *so high*.

He is older and *more experienced* than she.* She is the handsomer and more attractive of the two. That is a very useful and unpretending little volume.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—*This* kind of things gives no satisfaction. 'Tis *easier* to build two chimneys than to maintain one. The conspiracy was the *more easily* discovered, from its being known to many. The amputation was *exceedingly* well performed, and saved the patient's life. He was so deeply impressed with the subject, that few could speak *more nobly* upon it. This person embraced every opportunity to display his talents; and by *this* means rendered himself ridiculous. The bird flew *swiftly*. *Conformable* to their vehemence of thought, was their vehemence of gesture. The first *two* in the row are cherry-trees, the *other two* are pear trees. The lute sighed *softly*. Neither of my friends *was* aware of the consequence. Virtue and vice are very different in their consequences, *that* leads to happiness, *this* to misery.

How *many misfortunes* should we avoid, if we were more circumspect. *Each* of them *has his* work appointed. He is the *best* of the three. My counsel to each of you is, that *each* should make it *his* endeavour to come to a friendly agreement. He is *so unruly* a boy, that he will corrupt the whole school. That is the *grossest* insult that could be offered to any one. The *first two* boys shall receive the rewards. He addressed several exhortations to them *suitable* to their circumstances. *Agreeably* to my promise I now write to you. The quarrel became so *general* and national. He is a *newly* created knight, and his dignity sits *awkwardly* upon him. Virtue confers the *highest* dignity on man.

* In the position of adjectives, the longest adjective should generally be placed last.

RULE IX. *Personal Pronouns.**Exercises, p. 43, 44. Grammar, p. 80, 81, 82.*

A person may make *himself* happy, though *he does* not possess great riches. I do not think any one should incur censure for being tender of *his* reputation. A soul inspired with the love of truth, will keep all *its* powers attentive to the pursuit of it. His sound understanding and refined education, discovered *themselves* at a single interview. The male, amongst birds, seems to discover no beauty, but in the colour of *his* species. The foe is not so forward as we supposed *him* to be.

When, yet a boy his herds you stole;
With angry view, the threatening pow'r
Bade *you* the fraudulent prey restore.

Note 1. Whatever Chaldean antiquities he could procure, he sent into Greece. Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, often improve us. What I have told you, is the truth.

Note. In the first example—*Whatever* is a compound relative and serves, in this instance, as a double objective, as, *Those* Chaldean antiquities which he could procure, he sent into Greece. In the last example—*What* I have told you, &c., is this resolved, *That is true which* I have told you.

2. *a.* Observe *those* four men walking. The library given by the king, will be arranged in *those* beautiful rooms. Persons, the most abandoned to all sense of goodness, sometimes wish *those* who are related to them, to be of a different character.

b. None more impatiently suffer injuries, than *they* that are most forward in doing them.

3. His continual endeavours to serve us, notwithstanding our ingratitude, are remarkable. The wonderful civilities, that have passed between the nation of authors and that of readers, are an unanswerable argument of a very refined age.

4. They are much greater gainers than *I* by this happy event. He is much more learned than *she*. The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than by *him*. You are as tall as *he*.

5. Ah! miserable *thou*, who triftest away thy time. Oh! happy us, surrounded with so many blessings.

6. *You* and *he* were busy. *He* and *I* have been consulting the biographical chart. *You* and *I* have not written our exercises.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—The apostles, who immediately conversed with our Saviour, had the testimony of their own senses for his divine authority. *They* who talk shall be fined. She is as learned as *I*. Lend me *those* books. If the

pupil has genius, application to study will improve and adorn it. What he asserts *is false*. The Royal George foundered at sea, *he* overset, and lost most of *his* men. Ah! wretched *thou*, who hast rejected good advice. They know how to write as well as *he*. Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle *them* towards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh; and *they* shall become small dust. He sees no one in prosperity without envying *him*. The fair sex whose task is not to mingle in the labours of common life, *have their own* part assigned *them* to act. Virtue and truth are in *themselves* convincing. Your attempting to do it *will be useless*. *They* who are in the first class may repeat their lessons.

While the various landscape lies,
Conspicuous to *your* piercing eyes;
Say on what hoary mountain's side,
'Midst falls of water you reside.

RULE X. *Relative Pronouns.*

Exercises, p. 45, 46. Grammar, p. 82, 83, 84, 85.

He who *trusts* in the Almighty, will never be without a friend. Thou, who *knowest* all things, canst speedily remove these my troubles. A man of abilities, who *directs* the whole vigour of his mind to one point, will seldom be finally unsuccessful. The men and women who *were* there, wondered at his conduct. History shows us the regard which *was* always paid to great men. Neither the logic nor the rhetoric, which *distinguishes* the doctor, was able to persuade them.

Note 1. a. Who is there to oppose him? He is a man *who*, as far as I am able to judge, deserves your esteem. It is not to be expected that they, *who* in early life, have been dark and deceitful, should afterwards become fair and ingenuous.

He, who *grows* old without religious hopes, *becomes* miserable. The errors which *proceed* from ignorance or inadvertence, *are* not to be too harshly censured.

b. When I arrived, *whom* should I see, but your brother. They who have laboured to make us wise and good, are the persons *whom* we ought to love and respect, and *to whom* we ought to be grateful. *To whom* was that sent?

2. St. Paul wrote to the Roman converts, some of *whom* had been heathens. They seem to take the sun out of the world *who* take friendship out of it.—The court, *which* gives currency to manners, ought to be exemplary. The army was divided into battalions, each of *which* was composed of men from the same country.—The people with *whom* he lodged are respectable. His acquaintance, *who* consisted of the chief libertines of the day, soon deserted him.

3. The child *which*, or, *that* we saw, could not walk. The animals *which* you describe come from Bengal. Shun vicious pleasure, *which* is a deadly mischief.—*Which* of you convinceth me of sin? *Which* of these men came to his assistance?

4. *b.* It is no wonder that he did not shine at the court of Queen Elizabeth, *whose* name was but another word for prudence and economy. Julius Cæsar, *whose* name is revered by the ambitious, was murdered by his citizens.

5. We may justly consider him as one of the most memorable men *that* have done honour to modern times. He was the ablest minister *that* James ever possessed. Give me any thing *that* you please. Who are they *that* assisted us yesterday?—The ministers and measures *that* distinguished his reign, are still regarded with admiration.

6. *a.* He would not be persuaded but *that* I was greatly in fault. Not but *that* we are to make allowance for his good humour in the affair.—*b.* I relate *what* I have seen.—These commendations of his children, appear to have been made in a *rather* injudicious manner.

7. *How* learned *soever* he may be, he is not candid. On *which* side *soever* it is viewed, it will bear examination.

8. There are, in the empire of China, *millions of people whose* support is derived almost entirely from rice. He involved in a troublesome lawsuit, *a friend who* had always supported him.

9. *a.* I treat you as a *boy who* loves to learn, and *who is* ambitious of receiving instructions. I acknowledge that I am the teacher, *who adopts* that sentiment and maintains the propriety of such measures. I am the Lord thy God, *who teacheth* thee to profit, and *who leadeth* thee by the way thou shouldst go. I am the person *who advises* such things.

b. Thou art the Lord *who didst* choose Abraham, and *didst* bring him forth out of Ur of the Chaldees; or, Thou art the Lord *who chocest* Abraham and *broughtest* him forth, &c.

10. Of the battles in which he fought, and *which* were so severely contested, he has given an interesting account. A long life may be passed without finding a friend, in whose understanding and virtue we can equally confide, and *whose* opinion we can value for its justness and sincerity.

11. His conduct is not scandalous; and that is the best *that* can be said of it. He discovered some qualities in the youth of a disagreeable nature, and *which* to him were wholly unaccountable.—*He who* studies much and properly, will become learned.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—They who seek wisdom, will certainly find it. I am not satisfied but *that* he is still culpable. The wheel killed another man, *who* is the sixth *that* has lost *his* life by this means. In *what* light *soever* it is contemplated, it will appear wonderful. He is like a beast of prey, *which* destroys without pity. He instructed and fed the crowds *that* surrounded him. The men and things *that* he has studied have not improved his morals. The servant, *who* had never before been suspected of treachery, betrayed his master with a kiss. He showed a spirit of forgiveness, and a magnanimity *which* do honour to human nature. He is a man *who* delights in returning a favour received. All *that* were present loudly applauded him. Ajax was one of the most valiant of the Greeks, *that* went to the siege of Troy. The club, of *which* I am a member, was engaged last night on a discourse on honour.

Phaläris, *whose* name is ever to be detested, was put to death by the people of Agrigentum. *Which* of those persons has defended the accused? I am the man *who* attempts it. They, *to whom* much is given, will have much to answer for. He asked me, how I liked the man, *whom* I have just mentioned. He is a man *who*, as far as my observation extends, will not disgrace your patronage. The gentleman *whom* we met, is an old friend, *whom* I much respect. For *whom* are you waiting? Thou art he *who* breathest on the earth the breath of spring, and *who* coverest it with verdure and beauty.

Promiscuous Exercises on all the preceding Rules.

Exercises, p. 47, 48.

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things *which* own not *man's* dominion dwell,
And mortal foot *has* ne'er or rarely been;
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen;
With the wild flock that never *needs* a fold;
Alone o'er steeps and foaming falls to lean;
This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold
Converse with *Nature's* charms, and view *her* stores unroll'd.
But midst the crowd, the hum, the shock of men,
To hear, to see, to feel, and to possess,
And roam along the *world's* tired denizen,
With none *who* bless us, none *whom* we can bless;
Minions of splendour shrinking from distress.
None that, with kindred consciousness endued,
If we were not, would seem to smile the less
Of all *that* flatter'd, follow'd, sought, and sued:
This is to be alone; this, this is solitude!

To be ever active in laudable pursuits, is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit. Thou *didst bear* with our infirmities, thou *didst* forgive our iniquities. A wise man will desire no more than *what* he can get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

When we compare the works of nature with those of art, we find that the former *have* great superiority over the latter. He puts down the mighty, and *exalts* the humble; or, He *putteth* down the mighty, and *exalteth* the humble. Your regard and mine *were* equal. Whatever *was* his birth, his education was good.

What art thou ? speak, that on designs unknown,
While others sleep, thus *rangest* the camp alone.

God alone is *the* maker and preserver of all things. He whose principles are correct, *and* whose conduct is honourable, needs not regard the little calumnies of the envious. He has blessed you with plenty, he *has* crowned you with honours. Our wisdom, prudence, and piety; our present conduct and our future hope; *are* all influenced by the use of our rational powers.

A train of heroes followed through the field,
Which bore by turns great *Ajax'* sev'n fold shield.

Note. Here *train* is used collectively and therefore, requires *which*.

The author of this work, wishing to present it as correct as possible to the public, adds the following emendations. Vice and irreligion had gained the ascendancy, and their moral character *was* at the lowest ebb. Many of the natives *who* visited us, were intelligent persons.

How rarely reason guides the stubborn choice,
Rules the bold hand, or *prompts* the suppliant voice.

Not one of the copies which *were* first published, is now to be procured. There *was* almost an endless variety of the feathered race; and among them *was* the humming bird. The whole man, with his virtues or vices, is finely and exactly described. Piety towards God, as well as sobriety and virtue, is a necessary *qualification* to make a truly wise and judicious man.

In his exhortations, he is louder than *they*. Such was the abbey-church which he erected at Westminster, and *which* served afterwards as a pattern for other buildings. Envy and ignorance *are* prone to misrepresent the best motives, and the most laudable conduct. The Arcadians being an inland people, were unskilled in navigation.

What I have suffered ~~is~~ worse than death. Such passages as *are excessively* bad, are committed to the margin. A high degree of mental maturity, and of acquired knowledge, *is* necessary to enable us to derive advantage, and avoid inconvenience, from visiting a foreign nation. Crocodiles lay a great number of eggs, *with which*, if they were not frequently destroyed by other animals, Egypt would swarm.

He lives *free* from care. He dresses very *neatly*. I see you have a pair of *new* gloves. They did not behave with that decorum which it is the duty of every gentleman to observe. A serious application to the sciences and liberal arts, *softens* and *humanizes* the temper, and *cherishes* those fine emotions in which true virtue and honour *consist*.

A knowledge of nature *opens* the universe to our view; *enables* us to judge worthily of the constitution of things; *secures* us from the weakness of vulgar superstitions; and *contributes* in many ways, to the health and security, the convenience and pleasure, of human life. Each pair *builds itself* a separate habitation.

RULE XI. Government of Verbs.

Exercises, p. 48, 49. Grammar, p. 85—87.

You are the friend *whom* I esteem, *whom* I revere, *whom* I sincerely wish to serve. Take care *whom* you admit into your friendship. *Him, whom* you accuse in such violent terms, I declare and maintain to be innocent. *Him, whom* you ignorantly worship, declare I unto you. I will not desert *you*, I will not give *you* up a prey to the enemy. *Whom* do you see on the other side of the river? *Whom* are you seeking? *Him*, who is weak, receive. He invited my brother and *me* to examine his library. Whatever others do, let them and *me* act wisely.

Note 1. He shall not want encouragement. We can by no means allow these liberties. Accusations like these do not diminish his merits.

2. *Questions to be answered.*—What verbs are followed by two objective cases? Are both these cases governed by the verb? How may the following sentences be varied to suit the dignified style?—He was taught music; I was allowed great liberty; He was denied the request; We were told a long story.

Music was *taught him*. Great liberty was allowed *to me*. The request was denied *to him*. A long story was told *to us*.

3. *a.* He will one day repent of doing these things. The popular lords did not fail to enlarge on the subject. I think it by no means a fit and decent thing to *make charities vie with each other*.

b. Question;—When do intransitive verbs govern an objective case?

4. This person *had* entered into a conspiracy against his master. Fifty men *had* deserted from the army. He *had* entered into the connexion, before the consequences *had been* considered. The influence of his corrupt example *had* then entirely ceased. The commissioners *having* come. *Having* at length entered the senate house. The sun *had* risen upon the earth when Lot entered Zoar.—The pine apple is the most delicious fruit that *is* grown.

5. It is *he* who has produced that mischief. If I were *he*, I would be more cautious. I always understood it to be *him* that wrote the book. Can you believe that it was *she* who made that noise? *Who* do they say that I am? *Whom* do you think him to be? We know it to be *them*. Be not afraid, it is *I*.

6. The queen was accompanied *by* the state officers of the crown. They were overwhelmed *by* a shower of stones. Many are apt to be dazzled *by* too much splendour.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—*Him* and *them* we know, but who are you? *Him* who committed the offence, you should correct, not *me* who am innocent. They approached nearer *to* the summit of their wishes. And when he *had* entered into a ship, his disciples followed him. *Who* do the people say that we are? *Whom* did they entertain so freely? *Her* that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply. Let *thee* and *me* unite to oppose this growing evil. It seems to have been *he* who conducted himself so well. I shall premise two or three general observations. If such has been his conduct, what is become of his virtue? *Who*, you all know, are all honourable men. While I live, he shall never want a friend. I believe it to have been *them*. He *having* set out, we must hasten to depart. *Me* into foreign realms, my fate conveys. The temptation was delicate to a prince, *who*, without doubt, did not want ambition. We cannot allow his remaining behind. These works are greatly corrupted *by* the interpolations of ignorant critics.

RULE XII. *The Subjunctive Mood.**Exercises, p. 49, 50. Grammar, p. 87, 88.*

a. If he *does* sincerely believe the truths of religion, let him act accordingly.—No one should engage in that business, unless he *aim* at reputation, or *hope* for some advantage.—b. Though he is high, he has respect to the lowly.

c. If thou *hadst* succeeded, perhaps thou wouldst not be the happier for it. If thou *didst* reject him, thou wast culpable. *Were* I Parmenio, I would act differently.—Despise not any condition, lest it *happen* to be your own. Though thou *will* not acknowledge, thou canst not deny the fact. Though he *were* thy friend, he would not defend thy conduct. If thou *mayst* share in his labours, be thankful, and do it cheerfully. If thou *wouldst* improve in knowledge, be diligent. I shall walk in the fields to-day unless it *rain*. Take care that thou *break* not any of the established rules.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—If he *speaks* only to display his abilities, he is unworthy of attention. Unless he *learn* faster, he will be no scholar. As the governess *was* present, the children behaved properly. Remember what thou *wast*, and be humble. Though I *were* perfect, yet would I not presume. Though thou *didst* injure him, he harbours no resentment. If thou *gavest* liberally, thou *will* receive a liberal reward. He enlarged on those dangers, that thou *shouldst* avoid them.

And if the night *has* gather'd ought of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.

If William *desires* to gain esteem and love, he does not employ the proper means. Though self-control *produces* some uneasiness, it is light when compared with the pain of vicious indulgence. If he *has* promised, he must be faithful to his engagement. If thou *art* in the fields, and beholdest the clear blue sky; if thou *art* looking at the grand and beautiful spectacle of creation, and art delighted with the lovely scene, ought not thy thoughts to rise to the great First Cause, with the highest admiration, with the deepest reverence, and with the warmest gratitude?

RULE XIII. *The Infinitive Mood.**Exercises, p. 50, 51. Grammar, p. 88—90.*

God wills not a sinner *to die*. We ought not *to act* hastily. Endeavour *to improve*.—It is better *to forgive* an injury than *to perpetuate* a quarrel. It is so excellent, as *to deserve* my warmest commendation.

May we always act uprightly, *and* do that which conscience approves. What went ye out to see? We should not be like many persons, *who depreciate* the virtues they do not possess.

Note 1. a. He needs not *make* such a noise. I feel pangs of grief, and emotions of sorrow *seize* my heart. How delightful *to behold* a young man *resist* the allurements of vice, *despise* the voice of flattery, and cheerfully *obey* the call of duty. We heard the thunder *roll*.

b. They have been bid *to go*. She has been made *to observe*. They have been heard *to say*. He will be seen *to prosper*.

2. *Question to be answered.*—After what verbs is the present participle generally preferred to the infinitive present? Vary the following expressions:—They heard him remark; (*remarking*.) He observed him do it; (*doing it*.) They beheld him run about; (*running about*.)

3. *Question.*—After what verbs is the word *that*, followed by a finite verb and its nominative case, used instead of the infinitive mood? Vary the following sentences:—We wish him to study: We wish *that he would study*. You believed him to be industrious. You believed *that he was industrious*. He regrets to have consulted him so late. He regrets *that he has consulted him so late*. He denied it to be an error. He denied *that it was an error*.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.

We saw the lightning *flash*. They acted with so much reserve, that some persons doubted *their sincerity*. It is the difference of their conduct, which makes us *approve* the one, and *reject* the other. I knew *that he attended* public meetings. He was seen *painting* with great attention. Night bids us *rest*. He dares not *assert* it. He found him *idling* about. I perceive him *climbing* the wall. It is better *to live* on a little, than *to out-live* a great deal. He will one day wish *that he had written* to him sooner.

RULE XIV. *The Use of the Tenses.**Exercises, p. 51, 52, 53. Grammar, p. 90—92.*

He gave me yesterday a valuable book, but to-day he *has taken it* from me. In the least insect there *are* muscles, nerves, joints, veins, arteries, and blood. I thought, by the accent, it *was* an apostrophe to his child. He lately *lost* an only son. He *was* formerly very disorderly; but this year, to the present time, he *has been* decent and regular. I *have been* * in London a year, and *saw* the king last summer. After we *had* visited London, we returned content and thankful, to our retired and peaceful habitation. He *would* rather ride than walk. *Were* I to enumerate all his virtues, it would look like flattery.

Soft as he *mourns*, the streams *forget* to flow,
The flocks around a dumb compassion show.

Note 1. The ancients asserted that virtue *is* its own reward. He said that fever always *produces* thirst. He constantly declared, that eternal felicity *awaits* the pious.—Thomas said that he *was* contented.

2. a. He has *chosen* to ride. He has *drunk* too much. He has *forsaken* him. The desk has been *shaken*. They have *chosen* the part of honour and virtue. The bread that has been *eaten* is soon *forgotten*.

b. By too eager pursuit, he *ran* a great risk of being disappointed. He was greatly heated, and *drank* with avidity. He *durst* not commit so great an offence, as that which was proposed to him.

3. We shall welcome him when he *arrives*. He must suffer before he *repents*. As soon as he *returns*, we will recommence our studies. The prisoners are not accounted guilty, till they *are* convicted.—When he *has* completed his work, he shall receive his wages.

4. He went much more slowly than he ought to have *gone*. He has fallen much oftener than he is accustomed to *fall*. He slept longer than he should have *slept*. This number of the Spectator does not end, as it might very well have *ended*, with the former beautiful period. He has been writing these two hours, and will *continue* to write for two hours longer. Never was man so teased, as I *have been teased*; and never *did* any one suffer half the uneasiness which I *have suffered* this evening.

* I *have been* in London a year, (referring to an action just completed) or, I *was* in London a year, (when referring to an action past some time ago.)

5. The reward is his due, and it *has already been given*, or *will hereafter, be given* to him. The intentions of some of these philosophers, nay, of many, *might have been* and probably *were* good. I shall do all I can, to persuade others to take the same measures for their cure as I *have taken*.

6. I *shall* be obliged to him, if he *will* gratify me in that particular. His sea-sickness was so great, that I often *feared* he *would die* before our arrival. Ye *will* not come unto me, that ye *may* have life. I shall speedily return, that I *may* be in time. If you should take the town to-day, the castle *would* be yours. He should study diligently, that he *might* become learned. He, who the sword of heaven *would* bear, *should* be as holy as severe. It required so much care, that I thought I *should lose* it before I reached home.

7. a. *Question to be answered*.—How are present and past time denoted in the Subjunctive Mood, when negation is implied? If I *knew* your faults, I would point them out. If I *had received* the letter, I would have attended to it.

b. *Question*.—How are present and past time denoted, when the subsequent verb follows the clause *as if*?—He runs, as if he *contended* for victory; He ran, as if he *had seen* the enemy; He trifles, as if he *were* destitute of sense.

8. In the natural world, it seems *to be* the general ordinance of Providence, that what is remarkable for solidity and durability, should be slow in growth: in many instances, the same law appears *to be* established in the moral world. If these persons had intended to *deceive*, they would have taken care to *avoid*, what would expose them to the objections of their opponents. Our friends intended *to meet* us. It was then my purpose *to visit* Wales. It *would have afforded* me great pleasure *to have received* his approbation at an earlier period: but to receive it at all *reflects* credit upon me; or, but *to have received* it at all *reflected* credit upon me. To be censured by him, *would soon prove* an insuperable discouragement.* Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, is said *to have been born* in the 926th year before Christ. Gunpowder is said *to have been invented* in Germany, by a monk, A. D. 1344.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—Do to others, as you would have others *do* to you. We expected that we *should arrive* earlier. He said, that truth is immutable. It is well *written*.

* To be censured by him *would soon prove*, implies *futurity*. To have been censured, *would soon have proved*, denotes *past time*.

Be wise and good, that you *may* be happy. Do not condemn him before he *has* been heard. It would, on reflection, have given me great satisfaction, to *have relieved* him from that distressed situation. They said they intended to *meet* us. We have done no more than it was our duty to *do*. Be that as it *may*, he cannot justify his conduct. He speaks as if he *were* determined to be heard. I purpose *going* (or *to go*) to London in a few months; after I shall *have finished* my business there, *I intend proceeding* (or, *to proceed*,) to America. His resolution was too strong to be *shaken* by slight opposition. He has ridden much more quickly than he is accustomed to *ride*. Either it has *been written* or shall be written. They maintained that scripture conclusion, that all mankind *rose* from one head.

RULE XV. *Participles.*

Exercises, p. 53, 54. Grammar, p. 93, 94.

He is wearying *himself* in vain. I have been expecting *you*. I could not refrain from suspecting *them* as enemies, and *him* as a suspicious friend.

Note 1. *a. From the teaching of Mr. B. he has profited much. I was much surprised at the marrying of the bachelor.*

b. By observing truth, you will command esteem, as well as secure peace. He prepared them for this event, by sending to them proper information. A person may be rich by chance; but he cannot be wise or good, without taking pains for it. Nothing could have made her so unhappy, as marrying a man who possessed such principles. The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for gaining wisdom. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon supplying our wants; and riches upon enjoying our superfluities.

2. Pliny, speaking of Cato, the censor's disapproving of the Grecian orators, expressed himself thus. Much depends upon the *tyro's observing* this rule. What is the reason of this *man's dismissing* his servant? There will be no danger of *their spoiling* their faces, or of *their gaining* converts. For *his avoiding* that precipice, he is indebted to his friend's care.

3. Great exertions were *made* to secure his return. Time and talents were *wanted* to do justice to the subject.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—He confined all his philosophy to *suffering* ills patiently. Esteeming *themselves* wise, they became fools. Propriety of pronunciation is *giving* to every word that sound, which the most polite usage of the language

appropriates to it. Not *attending* to this rule, is the cause of a very common error. Discretion is *wanted* in all the employments of life. This was, in fact, *converting* the deposit to his own use. From *calling* names, he proceeded to blows. It was from *our misunderstanding* the direction that we lost our way. In *tracing* his history, we discover little that is worthy of imitation. I was much delighted with *the singing* of Mr. Braham. By *reading* books written by the best authors, his mind became highly improved.

Promiscuous Exercises on all the preceding Rules.

Exercises, p. 54.

I shall ride to town to-morrow, unless it *rain*. O! that his heart *were* tender, and susceptible of the woes of others. Though the design is laudable, and is favourable to our interest, it will involve much anxiety and labour. How *sweet* the hay smells.

He writes as the best authors would have *written*, had they *written* upon the same subject. When the rules have been wantonly *broken*, there can be no plea for favour. That writer has given an account of the manner in which Christianity *was* formerly propagated among the heathen. The enemies *whom* we have most to fear, are those of our own hearts. If a man *bring* into the solitary retreat of age, a vacant, an unimproved mind, in which no knowledge dawns, no ideas rise, which within itself has nothing to feed upon, many heavy and many comfortless *days* he must necessarily pass.

Christ *applauded* the liberality of the poor widow, *whom* he had seen casting her two mites into the treasury. Affluence *may* give us respect, in the eyes of the vulgar, but *it* will not recommend us to the wise and good. Its stature is less than that of a man; but its strength and agility *are* much greater.

Them that honour me, will I honour. Every church and sect of people *has* a set of opinions peculiar to *itself*. His speech contains one of the grossest and most *infamous* calumnies *that* ever *were* uttered. Too great a variety of studies *dissipates* and *weakens* the mind.

Calumny and detraction are sparks, which, if you do not blow *them*, will go out of themselves. This treaty was made at the castle of Earl Moreton, the governor. I beg the favour of your acceptance of a copy of a view of the manufactures *in* the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*; or, I beg that you *will* favour me by accepting a copy of a view, &c.

Ignorance, or the want of light *produces* sensuality, covetousness, and those violent contests with others about trifles, which *occasion* so much misery and crime in the world. He has little more of the great man, *than* the title: or, He has little of the great man except the title.

Good as the cause is, it is one from which numbers *have* deserted. He acted *independently* of foreign assistance. Every thing that we here enjoy, *changes, decays, and comes* to an end. We all float on the surface of a river, which, with a swift current, is running to the boundless ocean.

All *they that are, or, all that are* distinguished by extraordinary talents, have extraordinary duties to perform. The *people's* happiness is the *statesman's* honour. No human happiness is *so great as not to contain some imperfection*.

Every member of the body, every bone, joint, and muscle, *lies* exposed to many disorders; and the greatest prudence or precaution, or the deepest skill of the physician, is not sufficient to prevent them. It is *rightly* said, though faith *justifies* us, yet works must justify faith. It is not *uttering, or hearing* certain words, that *constitutes* the worship of the Almighty; if the heart *accompanies* not the words that are spoken, we offer *the* sacrifice of fools.

To be patient, resigned, and thankful, under afflictions and disappointments, *demonstrates* genuine piety. This was the *more easily* performed, from the cheerfulness with which he engaged in it. She lamented the unhappy fate of Lucretia, *whose name* seemed to her another *word* for chastity. The concourse of people *was* so great, that with difficulty we passed through it.

Ancient of days! august Athena! where,
Where *are* thy men of might? thy grand in soul?
Gone—glimmering through the dream of things *which were*:
First in the race that led to glory's goal,
They won, and passed away—is this the whole?
A school *boy's* tale! the wonder of an hour!
The *warrior's* weapon and the *sophist's* stole
Are sought in vain; and o'er each mouldering tower,
Dim with the mist of years, gray *flits* the shade of power.

Yet *are* thy skies as blue, thy crags as wild;
Sweet *are* thy groves, and verdant *are* thy fields,
Thine olive ripe as when Minerva smil'd,
And still his honied wealth Hymettus yields;

There the blithe bee her fragrant fortress builds,
 A free-born wanderer of thy mountain air ;
 Apollo still thy long, long summer gilds,
 Still in thy beam Mendele's marbles glare ;
 Art, Glory, Freedom *fail*, but Nature still is fair.

Agreeably to my plan, I shall now endeavour, in the first place, to describe to you *the* nature, size, and motion of the principal heavenly bodies ; the beauty and variety of which *have* no doubt often filled you with astonishment. The science which *teaches* the knowledge of the celestial bodies, *their* magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, order, &c. is called Astronomy: the study of this *has* been pursued with avidity in all ages, and it has now arrived at a tolerable degree of accuracy.

The hypotheses which *have* been invented by astronomers, at different times and in different countries, *are* numerous, but *the* greater part of them *are* too futile in *their* nature to deserve a particular account: the only one *which* agrees with all the phenomena, is that which *was* invented by Pythagoras, (who *was* born 577 years before Christ) and *which* *was* taught in Greece and Italy ; but this was soon buried in oblivion, and *was* set aside from the time of Ptolemy, until it *was* restored in A.D. 1507, by Nicholas Copernicus. The discoveries of Kepler and Galileo tended greatly to *confirm* its truth ; but it was much opposed, until at length the indefatigable researches of Sir Isaac Newton fixed it upon too firm a basis to *be* easily overthrown. It is now generally adopted by astronomers, and with a few modifications, is now called *the* Newtonian System.

Rule XVI. Adverbs.

Exercises, p. 56, 57. Grammar, p. 94—96.

We must not expect to find study *always* agreeable. My opinion was given on a *rather* cursory perusal of the book. He behaved impertinently to his master. He sings *sweetly*, converses *charmingly*, and conducts himself *prudently*, on all occasions. He was determined to invite the king *back*, and to call his friends *together*. Men *frequently* contend for trifles.—He *has* *liberally* rewarded him. He has acted *nobly*. He will *certainly* have finished the business. He must have *repeatedly* committed the fault.—You were *seriously* hurt. It has been *most* *nobly* contested. It may have been *thankfully* received. Unless he have more government of himself, he will *always* be discontented. These things should *never* be separated.—He can never be *sincerely* dis-

posed to promote peace. He might *at least* have *civilly* requested it. *Never* was a sovereign so much beloved by the people.—Verily there is a *God* that judgeth the earth.—He found her *not only* employed, but *also* pleased and tranquil. I saw *only* three persons. *Not only* the man, but *also* the woman was present.

Note 1. He spoke in a manner *distinct enough* to be heard by the whole assembly. He gave him a number *large enough* surely.

2. If some persons' opportunities were *ever* so favourable, they would be too indolent to improve them.

We *never* were there. They were *never* permitted to assemble in large numbers. *Never* was man so used.

3. *Whence* we may likewise date the period of this event. *Hence* arose all that confusion.

4. He walked *there* in less than an hour. *Where* have you been since you left the city.

5. He left the seminary too early, since *which time* he has made very little improvement. Some *who were my* hearers *at that time* prevailed upon me to publish these lectures.—Nothing is better worth the *time and attention* of young persons, than the acquisition of knowledge and virtue.

6. He drew up a petition, *in which* he too freely represented his own merits. His follies had reduced him to a situation *in which* he had much to fear, and nothing to hope.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—We may live *happily*, though our possessions are small. He offered an apology, which *not* being admitted, he became submissive. *Not having* known, or *not* having considered the measure proposed, he failed of success. If you are *naturally* blessed with a good memory, continually exercise it. Virtuous habits, that are produced *merely* by situation, will last just so long, and no longer, than the situation remains unchanged. Pleasure is received *only* when we give it in return. It is deficient *only* in this respect. It is too common with mankind, to be engrossed, and *totally* overcome by present events. I believe that such deep reasoning could come *only* from such an extraordinary writer as Junius. Even the inferior classes of citizens *not only* decided upon the sentiments delivered by the public speakers, but criticised the purity of their language. *Where* are you all going? There was a company *large enough*. *Hence* it appears that the position is unfounded. There are some of his pieces *in which* the fable is founded *only* on one action. He was last year in London, since *that time* he has been at Liverpool.

RULE XVII. *Negation.*

He will by *no* means, or, He will *not* by *any* means, act as they advise him. So tranquil was he, so armed in conscious virtue, so sustained by the noblest religious principles, that no adverse occurrence, no change of fortune, *ever* disturbed him. *Neither* precept *nor* discipline is so forcible as example. Be honest, *and* take no shape nor semblance of disguise; or, Be honest, *nor* take *any* shape or semblance, &c. The measure is so exceptionable, that we *cannot* by *any* means, or, can by *no* means, permit it. There can be *nothing*, or, there *cannot* be *anything* more insignificant than vanity. Whether he has done it or *not*, I cannot tell.

Question adapted to the Note.—What word preserves the negation?—*Ans.* The intervention of the word *only*.

RULE XVIII. *Prepositions.*

Exercises, p. 57, 58, 59. Grammar, p. 96—104.

To poor *me*, there is not much hope remaining. It is not *with him*, that they were so angry. He has brought ruin upon *himself*. Does that boy know *to whom* he speaks? *To whom* does he offer such language? He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not *upon whom* in the company.

Note 1. *In what* book is that mentioned? Have you no person *in whom* you can confide for the execution of that commission?

2. Sulphur is found *in the earth*, and *upon its surface*. He asserted that monastic retirement, if not contrary to the laws of God, was not required by *them*.

3. *Appropriate prepositions supplied in the following sentences.*—He writes *to* London, and receives two letters *from* John. His father educated him *with* great care, and he is now repaid *by* his son's proficiency. Rise early in the morning and adhere *to* a prescribed plan *of* study. Vortigern invited the Saxons *to* the assistance *of* the Britons *against* the Scots and Picts.

5. He had a taste *for* such studies, and pursued them earnestly. Though he was ambitious *of* that honour, he failed. When we have had a true taste *of* the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish *for* those of vice. He acquitted me *of* any imputation. You are conversant *in* that science. We are often disappointed *in* things, which, before possession, promised much enjoyment. Call *on* William *to* walk with you. A strict observance *of* times and fashions. He finds a difficulty *in* fixing his mind. That work was replete *with* errors. These are exceptions *to* the general rule. There was no water, and he died *of* thirst. We can fully

confide *in* none but the truly good. He died a martyr *for* Christianity. This change is *for* the better. Many have profited *by* good advice. He was reconciled *to* the king. Agreeable *to* the sacred text. Many ridiculous practices have been brought *into* vogue. This is a principle in unison *with* our nature. They are resolved *upon* doing their duty. That boy is known *by* the name of The Idler. The Saxons reduced the greater part of Britain *under* their own power. He was accused *of* having acted unfairly. His deportment was adapted *to* conciliate regard. Their conduct was agreeable *to* their profession. We went leisurely *up* stairs, and came hastily *down*. We shall write *above* stairs this forenoon, and *below* stairs in the afternoon. Divide the money *between* James and John. The politeness of the world has the same resemblance *to* benevolence, that the shadow has *to* the substance. He was interested *for* the welfare of his friend. How happy it is to know how to live at times *with* one's self, to leave one's self *with* regret, to find one's self again with pleasure! the world is then less necessary *to* us. This is more grateful *to* strangers. Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness distinct *from* that of their bodies. Zeal ought *to* be composed *of* the highest degrees of pious affections.

6. They intend going *to* Dublin. They reside *in* Queen Square.

He now resides *in* York. He touched *at* Liverpool on his way *to* New York.

They landed *at* Plymouth. He lives *at* Caen, in Normandy.—Distribute these *among* the three.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—I was in London when this happened. His sobriety is no derogation *from* his understanding. The English were different then *from* what they are now. It is my request, that he will be particular in speaking *on* the following points. On these occasions, the pronoun is governed *by* the preceding word, and consequently agrees *with* it. They were too eager *in* the pursuit. Their house is situated *on* the west of the road. He was engaged *in* reading. We are now reconciled *to* these difficulties. He had no regard *for* his father's commands. You have a prejudice *against* my cause. He resides *in* Chatham Street. He was embarrassed *in* his circumstances. To have no one *to* whom we heartily wish well, and *for* whom we are deeply concerned, is a deplorable state.

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, and before them set
The paths of righteousness.

RULE XIX. *Conjunctions.**Exercises, p. 59, 60. Grammar, p. 105—109.*

Enjoying health and *living* in peace, are great blessings. Did you see him, and *did you deliver* my message. To be moderate in our expectations of worldly happiness, *to be* cautious in forming our plans, and to be scrupulous in our choice of means, will, most probably, insure prosperity, and surely *secure* self-satisfaction. This excellent person appeared to be fully resigned, either to live, or to *die*.

You and *I* are old friends. My brother and *he* are tolerable grammarians. Between him and *me* there is some disparity of years; but none between him and *her*.

Note 3. He might have been happy, *and* now *he* is fully convinced of it.—Though he was sometimes hasty, *yet he* was not often ungenerous. Can these persons consent to such a proposal, and will *they* consent to it? How affluent and distinguished for talents *he* is, and how extensively useful *he* might be!—He could command his temper, though *he* certainly would not.

4. We cannot question *that* his alliance must have been a source of friendship and attachment. We were apprehensive *that* some accident had happened. I do not doubt *that* he has merit.

5. They were glad *that* you sent the books. I will inquire *whether or not* he has written the letter. It admitted of no effectual cure *except by* amputation. He must have arrived in London yesterday. The reason *that* they were deficient was they were indolent. And in the vine were three branches; and it was *as if* it budded. He spoke without hesitation *or* confusion. He has written without caution *or* knowledge of his subject.

6. *a.* Be ready to succour such persons *as* need thy assistance. I gained a son, and such a son *that* all men hailed me happy. Those savage people seemed to have no other element *than* war. If a man can have *such* penetration of judgment *that* he can discern what things are to be heard and seen. He has little of the scholar *except* the name. He has little more of the scholar *than* the name.

So far as I am able to judge, the book is well written. He never writes *nor* reads. Chaucer followed nature, but was never so bold *as* to go beyond her. There is no condition so secure *that* cannot admit of change. The full moon was no sooner shining, *than* he opened the gate of paradise. He would rather confess *than* be imprisoned. When he has written the letter, (then) he will be at liberty.

The dog in the manger would *neither* eat the hay himself, nor suffer the ox to eat it. Both honour, riches, *and* glory await the conqueror's brow. At Venice, you may go to any house either by land or water. He must *either* go himself, *or* send his servant.

6. The duke had not behaved with that loyalty *with which* he ought to have behaved. The resolution was not the less fixed, *because* the secret was yet communicated to very few. He has too much sense and prudence to become a dupe to such artifices.

7. I will *either* present it to him myself, *or* direct it to be given to him. *Neither* did he write it, *nor* did they recite it. He has obtained *neither* honour nor emolument. He has spoken *either* four or five times.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—Germany ran the same risk as Italy had run before. Such men as act treacherously ought to be avoided. To pretend attachment to the king and constitution, and, at the same time, to *conspire* for their overthrow, are vile hypocrisy. They feared *that* you would be offended. I must however be so candid as to own *that* I have been mistaken. So far as he was guided by discretion, he succeeded. If he *understands* the subject, and attends to it industriously, he can scarcely fail of success. She and he are very unhappily connected. Did he not tell me his fault, and *entreat* me to forgive him? They were all happy *except* the stranger. There was something so amiable, and yet so piercing in his look, *that* affected me at once with love and terror. We are generally pleased with any little accomplishments *either* of body or mind. He gave it *neither* to him nor to me. You and we enjoy many privileges. He is not so eminent, *nor* so much esteemed, as he thinks himself to be. The work is a dull performance; and is capable of pleasing *neither* the understanding, *nor* the imagination. The matter was no sooner proposed, *than* he privately withdrew to consider it. We did not doubt *that* he would attend. He opposed the most remarkable corruptions of the church of Rome, so that his doctrines were embraced by great numbers.

RULE XX. *Ellipsis.*

Exercises, p. 60, 61. Grammar, p. 100, 110.

The gay and pleasing are, sometimes, the most insidious and dangerous companions. Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate; but *they* (see rule 9. n. 3rd.) cannot gain friends. He has an affectionate brother, and sister, and they live in great harmony. I venerate, respect, and love him, on account of his virtues, and the benefits which he has conferred upon me. Perseverance in laudable pursuits, will reward all our toils, and produce effects

beyond our calculation. We often commend, as well as censure imprudently. Changes are almost continually taking place in men and manners, in opinions and customs, in private fortunes and public conduct. In all stations and conditions, the important relations take place, of masters and servants, of husbands and wives, of parents and children, of brothers and friends, of citizens and subjects. Oh, my father! my friend! how great has been my ingratitude!

Without firmness, nothing that is great can be undertaken: *nothing* that is difficult or hazardous, can be accomplished. They enjoy a free constitution and *excellent* laws. His conduct is not scandalous, and that is the best *that* can be said of it. He, who best can suffer, best can do. If young persons were determined to conduct themselves by the rules of virtue, not only would they escape innumerable dangers, but *they would* command respect from the licentious themselves. Reflect on the state of human life, and the society of men, as mixed with good and *with* evil. *Neither* rank, *nor* station, *nor* dignity of birth, *nor* possessions, exempt men from contributing their share to public utility. Oh, piety! Oh, virtue! how insensible have I been to your charms. —Neither the fear of death, nor *the* hope of life, could make him submit to a dishonest action. The anxious man is the votary of riches; the negligent *man* of pleasure. Charles was a man of learning, of knowledge, and of benevolence; and, what is still more, *he was* a true christian. How a seed grows up into a tree, and *how* the mind acts upon the body, are mysteries which we cannot explain. When so good a man as Socrates fell a victim to the madness of the people, truth, *and* virtue, *and* religion fell with him.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole Rule.—Cicero was an eloquent, able, generous, and truly patriotic man. We are naturally inclined to praise *those* who praise us, and flatter *those* who flatter us. A beautiful garden and *fine* trees were sold. Many days, and even *many* weeks, pass away unimproved. The people of this country possess a healthy climate and a *fertile* soil. Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened and confirmed by principle. They are now reconciled to that *to* which they could not formerly be prompted, by any consideration. His honour, *his* interest, *his* religion, were all embarked in this undertaking. He is not only sensible and learned, but *he* is religious too. By these happy labours, *both* they who sow and *they who* reap, will rejoice together. That is a property *which* most men have, or at least *which* they may attain. It is not only the duty, but *the* interest of young persons, to be studious and diligent.

RULE XXI.

Exercises, p. 61, 62. Grammar, p. 110, 111.

Either the court of France or that of England, was to be the umpire. In the reign of Henry II. all foreign commodities were plentiful in England. The multitude rebuked them, that they should hold their peace. The first proposal was essentially different from the second, and inferior to it. We hear the sound of the wind, but we cannot tell whence it cometh, nor whither it goeth.

There is no talent *more* useful towards success in business, or which puts men more out of the reach of accidents, than that quality generally possessed by persons of cool temper, and *which* is, in common language, called discretion. The greatest masters of critical learning differ *from* one another. I do not suppose, that we Britons want genius more than our neighbours.

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season of the year, pleasant to look upon ; but never so much *so* as in the opening of the spring. By intercourse with wise and experienced persons, who know the world, we may rub off the rust of a private and retired education. The Romans gave, not only the freedom of the city, but capacity for employments *to the inhabitants of* several towns in Gaul, Spain, and Germany.

Whatever we do secretly, *will* be displayed in the clearest light. To the happiness of possessing a mind of such uncommon merit, Boethius soon *added* the satisfaction of obtaining the highest honour *that* his country could bestow. The work has undergone several alterations and received several additions. The deaf man, whose ears *had been* opened, and *whose* tongue *had been* loosened, doubtless glorified the Great Physician. *Though* the undertaking was unsuccessful, *yet*, its failure forms no objection at all, to an enterprise so well concerted.

*Promiscuous Exercises on all the preceding Rules.**Exercises, p. 62, to 71.*

SECTION I.

I have read *Horace's Art of Poetry*. These are *ladies' ruffles*. These three great geniuses flourished at the same time. I want the scissors. He acted in compliance *with* a bad disposition. Give attendance *on* reading, *on* exhortation, *on* doctrine. I do not like *this* kind of men.

The landlord was quite unfurnished *with* every kind of provision. A child of four years *of age* was thus cruelly deserted by its parents. I found *that* your affairs *were* managed in a different manner, *from* what I *had* advised.

These words have the same sense *as* those others. Let us not forget, that something more than gentleness and modesty, something more than complacency of temper and affability of manners, is requisite to form a worthy man, or a true Christian. They could *more easily* get them by heart, and retain them in the memory.

The Romans had no other subsistence, *than* the scanty pillage of a few farms. He has *eaten* no bread, *and* drunk no water these two days; or, He has *neither* eaten *any* bread, *nor* drunk *any* water these two days. He wrote to me *previously* to my coming to town. Brutus and Aruns killed *each other*. It argued extreme vanity. Time hastens forward; and life, attended *by* its cares, perhaps its sorrows, will *quickly* have run *its* course.

Of all vices, pride is the most *prevalent*. Who calls? *I*. Nor *are* mankind so much to blame, in *their* choice thus determining him. By this institution, each legion, to *which* a certain portion of auxiliaries was allotted, contained within itself every species of lighter troops, and of missile weapons.

The profane historian *was ignorant* of the testimony, which he *was* compelled to give. That faction in England, *which* most powerfully opposed his arbitrary pretensions. He was certainly one of the most acute metaphysicians, one of the deepest philosophers, and one of the best critics and most learned divines, *that* modern times have produced.

Such of the Morescoes might remain, *as* demeaned themselves *as* christians. If you were here, you would find three or four in the parlour, after dinner, *who*, you would say, passed their afternoons very *agreeably*.

The pleasure or pain of one passion *differs* from *that* of another. Who, instead of being useful members of society, are pests to mankind. *Who* do men say that I am? *To whom* do you speak? *Whom* she knew to be dead.

Be not diverted from thy duty by any idle reflections *which* the silly world may make upon *thee*. It is better to fall among crows than *among* flatterers; for *those* only devour the dead, *these* the living. Some of our principal public schools have each a grammar of *its* own; or, *have grammars of their own*.

I wonder, that *so* valiant a hero as you, should trifle away *his* time in making war upon these people. The treaty *which* he concluded can be considered *only* as a temporary submission, and of which he took no care to secure the continuance. Great numbers were killed on *each* side. The ends of a divine and *those* of a human legislator are vastly different.

This is one of those highwaymen, *who were* condemned last sessions. It is very probable, that neither of these *is* the meaning of the text. It requires more logic than you possess, to make a man *believe*, that prodigality is not a vice.

Them that sin, rebuke before all; or, Rebuke before all, *them who sin*. There are principles in man, which ever have *inclined*, and *which* ever will incline him to this offence. Nor is it easy to conceive, that, in substituting the manners of Persia *for* those of Rome, he was actuated by vanity.

The nobility of England consisted of *only* one duke, four earls, one viscount, and twenty-nine barons, all the nobles of the Lancastrian party *either* having been killed in battles or on scaffolds, or *having* fled into foreign parts.

He neglected to profit *by* this occurrence. You will arrive in London before the coach. The executive directory, to prove, that they will not reject any means of reconciliation, *declare*. *It is more than* twenty years *since* I have known him; or, I have *known* him *for more than* twenty years.

It would have been well for the insurgents, and fortunate for the king, if the blood *which had now been* shed, had been thought a sufficient expiation for offence. James used to compare him to a cat, *which* always *falls* upon her legs. He accordingly draws out his forces, and offers battle to Hiero, who immediately *accepts* it.

SECTION II.

His was a life of miracles and might,
 And charity and love, ere yet he tasted
 The bitter draught of death, ere yet he rose
 Victorious o'er the universal foe,
 And death, and sin, and hell, in triumph led.

Next these is plac'd
 The vile blasphemer; *he*, whose impious wit
 Profaned the sacred mysteries of faith.

Hibernian fields shall here thy conquest show,
 And Boyne be sung, when it *has* ceased to flow.

All the warehouses were *newly* built. Plutarch tells us, what an infinite advantage Alexander reaped, from the fine taste *with which* his preceptor, Aristotle, *had* inspired him. What we speak should be adapted to the time, the place, and the persons to whom, it is spoken.

O thou! whose thunder rends the clouded air,
 Who in the heav'n of heav'ns *has* fix'd thy throne!

As the whole earth, and the entire duration of those perishing things contained in it, *are* altogether inconsiderable; or, in the prophet's expressive style, "*less than nothing*;" who sees not that every man ought so to frame his actions, *that* they may effectually promote his eternal interest?

Death's sable shades at once o'ercast their eyes;
 In dust the vanquish'd and the victor lie.

There never *has been*, nor, I believe, will be, a hope of his conversion. We now style *that* Norman architecture, the *chief criteria* of which *are* massiveness and enlarged dimensions. There are many fables, which Homer is said to *have invented*. By the term '*Peter-Pence*' is meant, the annual tribute of one penny, paid at Rome by each family on the feast of Saint Peter.

He spoke; and, ardent on the trembling ground,
Sprang from his car, his ringing arms resounded; or,
 He *speaks*; and, ardent on the trembling ground,
Springs from his car, his ringing arms resound.

What invention, what conduct, *appear* in the whole episode! Thales, the Milesian, said, that water is the first principle of all things. He was accused of having embezzled the public money, and of having incurred many unnecessary expenses. That poem had been published nearly twenty years, before its merits were at all appreciated.

————— A smile
 Play'd on his lips; and in his speech *were* heard
 Paternal sweetness, dignity, and love..

The rise and fall of the tides, in this place, *make* a difference of about twelve feet. *Receiving* them duly, implies our believing and receiving the whole doctrine. The Roman power had so increased, that the *greater* part of the known world was in its possession.

He *speaks*, and *bids* the welcome table spread,
 Then *talks* of virtue to the time of bed;
 When the grave household round his hall repair,
 Warn'd by a bell, and *close* the day with pray'r; or

He *spoke*, and *bade* the welcome table spread,
 Then *talk'd* of virtue to the time of bed;
 When the grave household round his hall *repair'd*
 Warn'd by a bell, and *clos'd* the day with prayer.

To understand the human heart; to know human manners, laws, languages, and institutions; to be able to reflect on all these with moral and political improvement; *are attainments* worthy of the greatest statesman and the wisest philosopher.

Near and more the billows rise;
 E'en now my steps they lave,
 And death to my affrighted eyes,
Appear in ev'ry wave.

She was about to *speak*, when I entered. Even the pretended sages among the heathens, who did not like to retain God in their knowledge, were given up to a reprobate mind. Whatever softens, refines, and embellishes human life, in a proper degree, *is* certainly desirable.

Begin, be bold, and venture to be wise.
 He, *who* defers his work from day to day,
 Does on a *river's* bank expecting stay,
 Till the whole stream, that *stops* him, *shall* be gone,
 Which runs, and as it runs, for ever will run on.

It is this commixture of general knowledge with particular skill, which *constitutes* the characteristic difference between a liberal and a confined education. As he lay indulging himself in state, he *saw* exactly over his head, a glittering sword, hung by a single hair.

Then hasten thy return; for, *thou* away,
 Nor lustre has the sun, nor joy the day.

Piety, and a calm resignation to the divine will, *form* a shield of adamant against every sublunary evil. The method of conveying accounts of remarkable transactions, in the earliest ages, by means of oral traditions, *was necessarily* very imperfect and uncertain.

SECTION III.

The father of Cowley, *the* poet, was a grocer; whose condition Dr. Sprat conceals under *the* general appellation of a citizen; and, what would *probably* not have been less carefully suppressed, the omission of his name in the register of St. Dunstan's parish, gives reason to *suspect* that his father was a sectary.

Shall he, whose birth, maturity, and age,
Scarcely fill the circle of one *summer's* day,
 Shall the poor gnat, with discontent and rage
 Exclaim that Nature hastens to decay,
 If but a cloud obstruct the solar ray,
 If but a momentary shower descend?
 Or *shall* frail man *Heaven's* dread decree gainsay,
 Which bade the series of events extend
 Wide through unnumber'd worlds, and ages without end?

In the window of *Cowley's mother's* apartment lay *Spencer's* Fairy Queen, in which he very early took delight to read, till, by feeling the charms of *verse*, he became, as *it* is said, irrecoverably a poet. Such are accidents which, sometimes remembered, and, perhaps, sometimes forgotten, *produce* that particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called *genius*. True genius is a mind of large general powers, *accidentally* determined to some particular direction. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the great painter of the last age, *had* the first fondness *for* his art excited by the perusal of *Richardson's* Treatise.

Among the English poets, Cowley, Milton, and Pope, may be said "*to have lisped* in numbers;" and *to have* given such early proofs, not *only* of powers of language, but of comprehension of things, as to more tardy minds *seem scarcely* credible. But of the learned puerilities of Cowley there is no doubt, since a volume of his poems was not *only* written, but printed, in his fifteenth year, containing, with other poetical compositions, "The tragical History of Pyramus and Thisbe," written when he was ten years of age; and "Constantia and Philetus," written two years *afterwards*.

In 1636, he was removed to Cambridge, where he continued his studies with great intuseness; for he is said *to have written*, while he was yet a young student, the greater part of his "Davideis," a work, the materials *of which could* not have been collected without the study of many years, but by a mind of the greatest vigour and activity.

It is surely not difficult, in *the solitude of a college*, or in the *bustle of the world*, to find useful studies and serious employment. No man needs *be* so burthened with life, as to *squander* it in voluntary dreams of fictitious occurrences.

We adore the Divine Being; *him*, who is from eternity to eternity. Thou, Lord, who *hast* permitted affliction to come upon us, *wilt* deliver us from it, in due time. By these attainments *both* the master is honoured, and the scholars *are* encouraged. *Neither have I, nor shall I* consent to a proposal so unjust.

The sea appeared to be *agitated* more than usually; or, *to be unusually agitated*. Not one in fifty of those who call themselves deists, *understands* the nature of the religion *he rejects*. The active mind of man seldom or *never*, or *seldom, if ever*, rests satisfied with *its* present condition, how prosperous *soever* it may be.

Habits of temperance and self-denial must be acquired, that we may be able to resist pleasure, and endure pain, when either of them *interferes* with our duty. The error of resting wholly on faith, or *wholly* on works, is one of those seductions which most easily *mislead* men; under the semblance of piety on the one hand, or of virtue on the other.

Though remorse sometimes *sleeps* during prosperity, it will surely *awake* in adversity. It is an invariable law of our present condition, that every pleasure that is pursued to excess, *converts* itself into poison. Pericles gained such an ascendancy over the minds of the Athenians, that he *may be said to have attained* monarchical power in Athens.

SECTION IV.

How much *are* real virtue and merit exposed to suffer the hardships of a stormy life! Whence *has there arisen* such a variety of opinions and tenets in religion? He *summons* me to attend, and I must *summon* the others. Then did the officer lay hold of him, and *execute* him immediately. Who is that person whom I saw you introduce and present to the duke? May thou as well as *I*, be meek, patient, and forgiving.

To know Christianity, is both to understand what the Supreme Being has revealed for our greatest good, and to *ascertain* what conduct we ought *to* pursue in order to obtain his approbation. How low, therefore, *must* the acquirements of learning and science sink in our opinion, when placed in opposition to *religious knowledge*! But when it forms *the* basis upon which they are built, they derive additional value as well as strength from its support;

they are consecrated to the best of purposes, and directed to their most salutary ends. Much as the *attainments* of the scholar, and the speculations of the philosopher *may* elevate and enlarge the mind, and much as they may improve and adorn it, they extend not our prospects beyond the world; they bound our views within the narrow limits of human life. But the knowledge of the Christian takes a more exalted and a *more* certain aim; it respects a degree of felicity, which exceeds our utmost power of conception, and a situation of pleasure and delight, without alloy, and *without* end. It relates to the state of existence, when the spirits of the just *will* be made perfect, and the transcendent bliss of angels *will* be imparted to glorified, immortal man.

Such being the excellence of Christianity, and *such* the important end which it proposes, every person, who *desires* to be fully acquainted with divine truth, and to build his happiness upon the most solid basis, will take a particular and distinct view of its nature and evidences. Then he *will* avoid the imputation of being a Christian *merely* in compliance with the prejudices of his parents, or the customs of his native country; and he will become one in consequence of a proper examination, and a rational preference. His conviction of its truth will *then* be solid and clear, he will *plainly* perceive the strength of its foundations, and *fully* understand the extent of its advantages; he will be persuaded that it bears the character and stamp of a divine origin, and has the best and strongest claims to the acceptance of mankind.

Biography is a branch of history, which is placed high in point of importance and moral utility. Biographers, by their accurate researches, supply the deficiencies of the historian. What the latter gives us *only* in outlines and sketches, the former presents in more complete and highly finished portraits. Their province does not extend merely to those who have acted on the great theatre of the world, as sovereigns, statesmen, and warriors; but to all *that* have improved human life by their useful discoveries, adorned it by their works of genius, or benefited mankind by their examples. With what pleasure do we select Boyle, Newton, Addison, Locke, Radcliffe, and Howard, from the multitude which *surrounds* them, and make particular inquiry into their characters and conduct. To *contemplate* such men, inflamed not by vain ambition, or courting popularity, but giving dignity to the walks of private life, by the efforts of genius, and the exertions of philanthropy, is high gratification to the mind, and increases its love of those actions which come within the reach of general imitation.

SECTION V.

Ambition is insatiable; it will make any sacrifice to attain its objects. A great mass of rocks thrown together by the hand of nature, with wildness and confusion, *strikes* the mind with more grandeur than if *the several parts had been* adjusted to one another with the most accurate symmetry.

These arts have enlightened, and will enlighten, every person who shall attentively study them. Their intentions were good; but, wanting prudence, they *missed* the mark *at* which they aimed. The business was no sooner opened, *than* it was cordially acquiesced in.

As to his general conduct, he deserved punishment as much as, or even more *than*, his companion. He left a son of a singular character, *who* behaved so ill that he was put in prison. I *had* intended to *write* the letter, before he urged me to it; and, therefore, he has not all the merit of it.

Let us *firmly* adhere to the resolutions which, upon due consideration, we have once adopted as rules of conduct. Though he *were* my superior in knowledge, he would not *thence* have a right to impose his sentiments. That picture of the emperor is a very exact resemblance of him.

The orators did not forget to enlarge on so popular a subject. Idle persons imagine, *that* how deficient *soever* they may be in point of duty, they, *at least*, consult their own satisfaction.

The winter has not been so severe as we expected it to be; or, *expected it would be*. When we have once drawn the line *with* intelligence and precision, between our duty and sin, that line we ought on no occasion to transgress. We are in a perilous situation; on *the* one side, and *on* the other, dangers meet us; and *either* extreme *will* be pernicious to virtue.

If it were *they* who acted so ungratefully, they are doubly in fault. Whether virtue promotes our interest or *not*, we must adhere to her dictates. We should be studious to avoid too much indulgence, as well as *too much* restraint, in our management of children.

The house framed a remonstrance, *in which* they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative. This is the person to *whom* we are so much obliged, and *whom* we expected to *see*, when the favour was conferred. He is a person of great property, but *he* does not possess the esteem of his neighbours.

The great diversity which takes place among men, is not owing to a distinction that nature *has* made in their original powers, *so much as* to the superior diligence with which some have improved *these* powers beyond others.

There is not a creature that moves, nor a vegetable that grows, but *which*, when minutely examined, *furnishes* materials for pious admiration. What can be the reason of the *committee's* having delayed this business? A good and well cultivated mind is far preferable to rank or riches. *When* charity to the poor is governed by knowledge and prudence, there are no persons who will not admit it to be a virtue; or, No persons will deny that charity to the poor is a virtue, when it is governed by knowledge and prudence.

Will you attain success, without that preparation, and escape dangers, without that precaution, which *are* required of others? When we see bad men honoured and prosperous in the world, it is some discouragement to virtue.

It is of great consequence that a teacher (should) *firmly* believe both ~~the~~ truth and importance of those principles which he inculcates on others; and not only *that he (should) speculatively believe them*, but *have* a lively and serious feeling of them.

You must be sensible that there *neither is, nor* can be *any* other person *than I*, who can give the information desired; or, There *neither is, nor* can be *any* person, *except myself*, who can, &c. We should be careful not to follow the example of many persons, *who* censure the opinions, manners, and customs of others, *merely* because they are foreign to *them*.

Steady application, as well as genius and abilities, is necessary to produce eminence. If Providence clothe the grass of the field, and *shelter* and *adorn* the flowers that every where *grow* wild amongst it, will he not *much more* clothe and protect his servants and children?

I intended to *finish* the letter before the bearer called, that he might not *be* detained; but I *was* prevented by company. The grand temple consisted of one great *edifice*, and several smaller *ones*. The climate of England is not so pleasant as *that either* of France, Spain, or Italy.

Much of the good and evil that *happen* to us in this world, is owing to apparently undesigned and fortuitous events: but it is the Supreme Being *who secretly* directs and regulates all things. All the women, children, and treasure *that* remained in the city, fell under the victor's power.

He acted *agreeably* to the dictates of prudence, though he *was* in a situation *exceedingly* delicate. If I had known the distress of my friend, it would *have been* my duty to *relieve* him: and it would always have yielded me pleasure to *have granted* him that relief. The set of *new* curtains did not correspond *with* the pair of *old* blinds.

SECTION VI.

Two principles in human nature reign ;
Self-love to urge, and reason to restrain :
Nor *this* a good, nor *that* a bad we call ;
Each works its end, to move or govern all.

He has greatly blessed me ; yes, even *me*, who loaded with kindness, *have* not been sufficiently grateful. *Either* a circle, a square, a triangle, or a hexagon, *pleases* the eye by *its* regularity ; as a beautiful *figure*. Though, at first, he *began* to defend himself, yet, when the proofs appeared against him, he *durst* not contend any longer.

Five and seven make twelve, and one *make* thirteen. The court of Spain *which* gave the order, *was* not aware of the consequence. If the acquisitions *which* he has made, and *which* qualify him to be a useful member of Society, should be misapplied, he will be highly culpable.

William always appears *amiable*. He never speaks *either* severely or contemptuously. There was much *spoken* and *written* on each side of the question ; but I *have chosen* to suspend my decision. *Were* there no bad men in the world, to vex and distress the good, *these* might appear in the light of harmless innocence ; but *they* could have no opportunity of displaying fidelity and magnanimity, patience and fortitude.

The most ignorant, and the most savage tribes of men, when they *looked* round on the earth, and on the heavens, could not avoid ascribing their origin to some invisible, designing cause, and *feeling* a propensity to adore their Creator.

An inflexible regard to principle, has ever marked the characters of those who *have* eminently distinguished themselves in public life ; who *have* patronised the cause of justice against powerful oppressors ; and *who*, in critical times, have supported the falling rights and liberties of men ; and *have* reflected honour on their nation and country.

When it is with regard to trifles, that diversity or contrariety of opinions *shows itself*, it is childish in the last degree, if this become the ground of estranged affection. When, from such a cause, there *arises* any breach of friendship, human weakness is discovered in a mortifying light. In matters of serious moment, the sentiments of the best and worthiest *may* vary from *those* of their friends, according as their lines of life diverge, or as their temper, and habits of thought, *present* objects under different points of view. But with candid and liberal minds, unity of affection will *still* be preserved.

Desires and wishes are the first *springs* of action. When they become exorbitant, the whole character is *likely* to be tainted. If we *suffer* our *fancy* to create to *itself* worlds of ideal happiness; if we feed our imagination with plans of opulence and splendour; if we *fix* to our wishes certain stages of advancement, or certain degrees of an uncommon reputation, as the sole *stations* of our felicity; the assured consequence *will* be, that we *shall* become unhappy in our present state; that we shall be unfit for acting the part, and discharging the duties that belong to it; we shall discompose the peace and order of our minds, and *foment* many hurtful passions.

Pythagoras—It was in the reign of Tarquin the Proud, at Rome, that this great man *did* so much honour to Greece and Italy. He was believed to be a native of Samos; or, It was believed that he was a native of Samos; and having heard the reasonings of a philosopher upon the immortality of the soul, immediately devoted himself to the study of philosophy. He travelled into Egypt, Phœnicia, Chaldea, and probably as far as the Indies, in quest of knowledge. Though a geometrician and an astronomer he looked upon virtue as the first of sciences, and was persuaded that he was born to *make* proselytes. After *having taught* some time in Greece, he went into that part of Italy which is called Magna Græcia, on account of the colonies by *which* it was peopled. Crotona, Metapontum, and Tarentum, were places in which he chiefly resided, and where he openly harangued to reform the *manners of the people*. He lived in the same society *as* his disciples, and made them submit to a kind of noviciate for, *at the least*, two, and sometimes for five years. During *this* time they were to study in silence, as he did not imagine they were capable of *reasoning* till they *had* imbibed good principles. Pythagoras introduced into the western world a doctrine which he *had* imbibed in the east, where it prevailed from the most *remote* ages; namely, that of the metempsychosis, or *transmigration of souls*; which taught, that when men died, their souls passed into *other bodies*, and animated *them*. If, for example, a man *was* vicious and wicked, his soul animated *the* body of some unclean animal, and passed through a progress of misery proportioned to his crimes in this life. *From this*, and from other causes, Pythagoras and his followers *religiously* abstained from eating the flesh of dead animals, or of any thing that *had* had life; and they never killed or destroyed any animal, from any cause whatever.

PART IV. PUNCTUATION.

The Comma.

Exercise, p. 72 to p. 74. Grammar, p. 112 to p. 115.

Rule 1. Idleness is the great fomentor of all corruptions in the human heart. It is honourable to be a friend to the unfortunate. The friend of order has made half his way to virtue.

The intermixture of evil in human society, serves to exercise the suffering graces and virtues of the good.

Rule 2. If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, we overcharge the morrow with a burden which belongs not to it. If the mind sow not corn, it will plant thistles. Graceful in youth are the tears of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe.—He informed us how we might obtain the requisite materials.

Rule 3. Libertines call religion bigotry or superstition. The vicious man is often looking round him with anxious and fearful circumspection. He and she were present. Idleness brings forward and nourishes many bad passions. By reading and composing frequently, he acquired facility of expression. Benefits should be long and gratefully remembered.

Every tie, every sense of honour, was obliterated. An idle, trifling society is near akin to such as is corrupting. Deliberate slowly, execute promptly. This unhappy person had often been seriously, affectionately admonished.—We have no reason to complain of the lot of man, or of the world's mutability.

Rule 4. a. In our health, life, possessions, connexions, pleasures, there are causes of decay imperceptibly working. Decomposed thoughts, agitated passions, and a ruffled temper, poison every pleasure of life. Conscious guilt renders us mean spirited, timorous, and base. A true friend unbosoms freely, advises justly, assists readily, adventures boldly, takes all patiently, defends resolutely, and continues a friend unchangeably.

b. Vast rocks and deserts, wide and lengthening plains, large and rapid streams, present themselves to our view, and create an agreeable astonishment. To be humble and modest in opinion, to be vigilant and attentive in conduct, to distrust fair appearances, and to restrain rash desires, are instructions which the darkness of our present state should strongly inculcate.

Rule 5. Continue, my dear child, to make virtue thy principal study. Come then, companion of my toils, let us take fresh courage. Peace of mind being secured, we may smile at misfortunes. Virtue abandoned, and conscience reproaching us, we become terrified with imaginary evils. We are strictly enjoined, "not to follow a multitude to do evil." To enjoy present pleasure, he sacrificed his future ease and reputation. To say the least, they have betrayed great want of prudence.

Rule 6. The Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, issues from Lough Allen. Mæcenas, a Roman knight, was a great patron of literature. Hope, the balm of life, soothes us under every misfortune.—King Charles the First was beheaded in 1649.

Rule 7. a. Nothing is so opposite to the true enjoyment of life, as the relaxed and feeble state of an indolent mind. Unavoidable calamities may make a part, yet, they do not make the chief part, of the vexations of life. The more a man speaks of himself, the less he likes to hear another talked of. Contrition, though it may melt, ought not to sink or overpower the heart of a Christian.

b. An inquisitive and meddling spirit often interrupts the good order, and breaks the peace of society. Many states were in alliance with, and under the protection of Rome.

c. The friendships of the world can subsist no longer than interest cements them.

Rule 8. Charity, like the sun, brightens all its objects. The tutor, by instruction and discipline, lays the foundation of the pupil's future honour. Trials, in this stage of being, are the lot of man. The path of piety and virtue, pursued with a firm and constant spirit, will assuredly lead to happiness. Gentleness delights, above all things, to alleviate distress; and, if it cannot dry up the falling tear, to soothe, at least, the grieving heart.

I proceed, secondly, to point out the proper state of our temper, with respect to one another. Here, every thing is in stir and fluctuation; there, all is serene and orderly. I shall make some observations, first, on the external, and next, on the internal condition of man.

Industry will undoubtedly be rewarded. It was indeed very culpable. He was formerly a wealthy citizen.

Rule 9. a. The gentle mind is like the smooth stream, which reflects every object in its just proportion, and in its fairest colours. Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions, which may afterwards load you with dishonour. Blind must that man be, who discerns not the most striking marks of a Divine government, exercised over the world.

b. Many of the evils which occasion our complaints of the world, are wholly imaginary. It is labour only which gives a relish to pleasure.

Rule 10. In youth, the habits of industry are most easily acquired. What is the right path, few take the trouble of inquiring. By threads innumerable, our interests are interwoven.

Rule 11. The greatest misery is, to be condemned by our own hearts. Charles's highest enjoyment was, to relieve the distressed, and to do good.

Rule 12. As a companion, he was severe and satirical; as a friend, captious and dangerous; in his domestic sphere, harsh, jealous, and irascible. Even in this world, happiness attends virtue, and misery, vice. The Grecians excel in precepts; the Romans, in examples.

Rule 13. Be diligent, that you may become learned. Search the scriptures, that you may become wise unto salvation. Be assured, that order, frugality, and economy, are the necessary supports of every personal and private virtue.

Promiscuous Exercises on the preceding Rules on the Comma.

Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, are in the Mediterranean sea. He loved them, because they were mild, attentive, and grateful. In a letter, we may advise, exhort, comfort, request, and discuss. He was happy in being loved, esteemed, and respected. True worth is modest and retired. Slovenliness and indelicacy of character commonly go hand in hand. No assumed behaviour can always hide the real character. True friendship will, at all times, avoid a careless or rough behaviour. When your friend is caluminated, openly and boldly espouse his cause. Canst thou expect, thou betrayer of innocence, to escape the hand of vengeance? To prevent further altercation, I submitted to the terms proposed. Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, was eminently good, as well as wise. Nothing more strongly inculcates resignation, than the experience of our own inability to guide ourselves. He, who is a stranger to industry, may possess, but, he cannot enjoy. Vice is not of such a nature, that we can say to it, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther." They, who raise envy, will easily incur censure. The fumes which arise from a heart boiling with violent passions, never fails to darken and trouble the understanding. His only wish was, to perform his duty. If opulence increases our gratifications, it increases, in the same proportion, our desires and demands. Providence never intended, that any state here should

be either completely happy, or entirely miserable. If the spring put forth no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit: so, if youth be trifled away without improvement, manhood will be contemptible, and old age miserable.

The Semicolon, containing also Exercises on the Comma.

Exercises, p. 74, 75. Grammar, p. 116.

Rule 1. The passions are the chief destroyers of our peace; the storms and tempests of the moral world. Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship; hell, of fierceness and animosity. The path of truth is a plain and safe path; that of falsehood, is a perplexing maze. Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth; and, it has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

Rule 2. To give an early preference to honour above gain, when they stand in competition; to despise every advantage which cannot be attained without dishonest arts; to brook no meanness, and, to stoop to no dissimulation; are the indications of a great mind, the presages of future eminence and usefulness in life.

Rule 3. As there is a worldly happiness, which God perceives to be no other than disguised misery; as there are worldly honours, which, in his estimation, are reproach; so, there is a worldly wisdom, which, in his sight, is foolishness. That darkness of character, where we can see no heart; those foldings of art, through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate; present an object, unamiable in every season of life, but, particularly odious, in youth.

The Colon, containing also Exercises on the Comma and Semicolon.

Exercises, p. 75. Grammar, p. 116.

Rule 1. The three great enemies to tranquility, are vice, superstition, and idleness: vice, which poisons and disturbs the mind with bad passions; superstition, which fills it with imaginary terrors; idleness, which loads it with tediousness and disgust. To sail on the tranquil surface of an unruffled lake, and to steer a safe course through a troubled and stormy ocean, require different talents: and, alas! human life oftener resembles the stormy ocean, than the unruffled lake.

Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world. Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness; for, there is no such thing in the world.

Rule 2. By doing, or, at least, endeavouring to do our duty to God and man; by acquiring an humble trust in the mercy and favour of God, through Jesus Christ; by cultivating our minds; and properly employing our time and thoughts; by governing our

passions and temper; by correcting all unreasonable expectations from the world, and from men; and, in the midst of worldly business, habituating ourselves to calm retreat and serious recollection: by such means as these, it may be hoped, that, through the Divine blessing, our days shall flow in a stream as unruffled as the human state admits.

Rule 3. A metaphor is a comparison expressed in an abridged form, but without any of the words that denote comparison; as, "To the upright, there ariseth light in darkness." All our conduct towards men, should be influenced by this important precept; "Do unto others, as you would that others should do unto you."

Of the Period.

Exercises, p. 75. Grammar, p. 117.

We ruin the happiness of life, when we attempt to raise it too high. A tolerable and comfortable state, is all that we can propose to ourselves on Earth. Peace and contentment, not bliss nor transport, are the full portion of man. Perfect joy is reserved for heaven. If we look around us, we shall perceive, that the whole universe is full of active powers. Action is, indeed, the genius of Nature. By motion and exertion, the system of being is preserved in vigour. By its different parts always acting in subordination one to another, the perfection of the whole is carried on. The heavenly bodies perpetually revolve. Day and night incessantly repeat their appointed course. Continual operations are going on in the earth and in the waters. Nothing stands still.

Constantine the Great, was advanced to the sole dominion of the Roman World, A.D. 325. and, soon after, openly professed the Christian Faith.

Of the Dash, Notes of Interrogation and Exclamation, and the Parenthesis.

Exercises, p. 76. Grammar, p. 117, 118.

Something there is more needful than expense;
And something previous e'en to taste;—'tis sense.
This accusation I can hear unmov'd—
It is a slander—I expect no better.

What is there in all the pomp of the world, the enjoyments of luxury, the gratification of passion, comparable to the tranquil delight of a good conscience?

We wait till to-morrow to be happy; alas! Why not to-day? Shall we be younger? Are we sure we shall be healthier? Will our passions become feebler, and our love of the world less?

To lie down on the pillow, after a day spent in temperance, in beneficence, and in piety, how sweet it is!

The bliss of man (could pride that blessing find)
Is not to act or think beyond mankind.

Left now to himself (malice could not wish him a worse adviser) he resolves on a desperate project.

Questions—What is a parenthesis—an apostrophe—the acute accent—the grave accent—a disresis—a breve—an asterisk—an obelisk—double dagger—parallels? What do two or three asterisks denote? What is a brace—a caret—an ellipsis—crochets or brackets—a hyphen—an index—a section—a paragraph—a quotation?

Mention what words should begin with capital letters.

The errors in the use of capital letters corrected;—Our Creator is omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient. He is the source of all being, life, intelligence, and happiness. Hear the words of Solomon, the wise king of Israel: "Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man." O! how I love thy law, O God! It is my meditation, day and night. The English and French nations have too frequently been at war with each other.

Know then this truth, (enough for man to know)
Virtue alone is happiness below.

Promiscuous Examples of Defective Punctuation.

Exercises, p. 76, 77, 78.

From the vast and gloomy forests of Germany, Hengist and his brother Horsa, said to be descended from Woden, the Saxon God of War, were invited into Britain by Vortigern, one of the petty princes, to aid him in repelling the attacks of the Scots and Picts. These warlike chieftains performed the service for which they were paid, but, observing the indolence of the Britons, and pleased with the fertility of the soil, they invited more of their countrymen to endeavour to make settlements in the island. Successive hordes of Saxons poured in, and, for a century, waged war with the unhappy natives. They were finally successful in founding seven states, known by the name of the Saxon Heptarchy. But, for this fortunate conclusion of their wars, they were as much, if not more, indebted to the dissensions among the British Princes, as to their own prowess. Such Britons as were timid submitted to the law imposed by their conquerors; while those, who were of a more untractable and ferocious temper, retired to the inaccessible mountains of Wales; and there enjoyed and transmitted to their descendants, their language, manners, and independent spirit. At the beginning of the ninth century, a uniform system of government was established by Egbert, who reduced the Heptarchy, either by war, or by the submission of the different states, and formed the Kingdom of England.

So far as we are able to discern the imperfect traces of Saxon customs and establishments, by the dim light of Roman and English History, we are struck with their mildness, equity, and wisdom. The descent of the crown was generally hereditary. The subordinate magistrates were elected by the people. Capital punishments were rarely inflicted for the first offence, and their lands were bequeathed equally to all their sons, without any regard to primogeniture. In the *Witena Gemote*, or assembly of the wise men, consisting of the superior clergy and noblemen, all business for the service of the public was transacted, and all laws were passed. For the origin of this assembly, we must have recourse to remote antiquity; as similar meetings, constituted indeed in a rude and imperfect manner, were convened among the ancient Germans from the earliest times.

Alfred, surnamed the *Great*, derived that title from the exercise of every virtue which can adorn a king. When he succeeded to the throne, surrounded by numerous bands of hostile Danes, whose sole delight was plunder, he had ample scope to display his extraordinary talents. Disguised in the garb of a minstrel, he entered the Danish camp, remarked the supineness and negligence which reigned there, assembled his followers in Selwood Forest, and routed the plunderers with great slaughter. He was present at no fewer than fifty-six battles, many of which, when on the point of being lost, were retrieved by his own personal valour and military skill. After expelling the Danes from his shores, and establishing a fleet to guard his coasts, he directed his attention to the internal regulation of his kingdom. He digested the discordant laws of the Heptarchy into one regular system, and adopted a uniform plan of government. For the division of the kingdom into counties and hundreds, we are likewise indebted to him.

God is every where.

Oh ! shew me where is He,
 The high and Holy One,
 To whom thou bend'st the knee,
 And pray'st, " Thy will be done !"
 I hear thy voice of praise,
 And lo ! no form is near ;
 Thine eyes I see thee raise,
 But where doth God appear ?
 Oh ! teach me who is God, and where his glories shine,
 That I may kneel and pray, and call thy Father mine.

Gaze on that arch above—
 The glittering vault admire!
 Who taught those orbs to move?
 Who lit their ceaseless fire?
 Who guides the moon, to run
 In silence through the skies?
 Who bids that dawning sun
 In strength and beauty rise?
 There view immensity!—behold, my God is there—
 The sun, the moon, the stars, his majesty declare!

See, where the mountains rise;
 Where thundering torrents foam;
 Where, veil'd in lowering skies,
 The eagle makes his home!
 Where savage nature dwells,
 My God is present too—
 Through all her wildest dells
 His footsteps I pursue:
 He rear'd those giant cliffs—supplies that dashing stream—
 Provides the daily food, which stills the wild bird's scream.

Look on that world of waves,
 Where finny nations glide;
 Within whose deep, dark caves,
 The ocean-monsters hide!
 His power is sovereign there,
 To raise—to quell the storm;
 The depths his bounty share,
 Where sport the scaly swarm:
 Tempests and calms obey the same almighty voice,
 Which rules the earth and skies, and bids the world rejoice.

Nor eye, nor thought can soar
 Where rules not he in might;—
 He swells the thunder's roar,
 He spreads the wings of night.
 Oh! praise the works divine!
 Bow down the soul in prayer;
 Nor ask for other sign,
 That God is every where.—
 The viewless Spirit He—immortal, holy, bless'd—
 Oh! worship Him in faith, and find eternal rest!

PART V. PROSODY.

Questions. What is *Prosody*? Upon what does correct *Pronunciation* depend? Explain *Accent*. How is a correct knowledge of accentuation best acquired? What is *Quantity*? When is a syllable *long*? When *short*? How are long or short syllables marked? Explain *Emphasis*. What is the best general rule to be observed with regard to emphasis? What are *Pauses*? What is *Intonation*? What other things are necessary to read and speak with effect?

What are *emphatical pauses*? What remark is made with respect to pauses that serve to distinguish the sense? Rhetorical pauses? What is meant by *rising inflection*? by *falling*? by *elocution*? How are the different passions of the mind to be expressed? State the directions given for *exordiums*—*narrations*—*reasoning*—*persuasions*—*anger*—*sorrow*—*fear*—*love*—*antithesis*—*climax*—*dialogues*. What general rule is given with respect to *Intonation*?—with respect to the *proper pitch* of the voice?

Define *Prose*. How does *Poetry* differ in construction from *prose*? What is meant by *Versification*?—*poetical licence*?—*rhyme*?—*blank verse*? Explain the terms *verse*, *foot*, *couplet* or *distich*, *stanza*, *scanning*. Explain the different kinds of feet, and give an example of each. Explain the *Cæsura* and quote the example. Upon what syllable does the *Cæsura* fall when the verse is *lively*?—when *gentle* and *flowing*?—*solemas*?

Enumerate the different kinds of English verse. Explain the *Iambic* verse. Mention of how many *iambuses* each form consists and adduce the example given. What is meant by *heroic measures*? *Alexandrine* verse? Which form consists of eight syllables?—of ten?—of twelve?—of fourteen?

The following lines scanned.

"Find out | the pease | fill her | millage." (4 *Iambuses*.)
 "Converse | with na | ture's charms | and view | her stores | unröll'd."
 (*Alexandrine*.)
 "Säe | ä far | mör rüd | dy fat, | and fair." (*Iambic*.)
 "Before | the äm | plä el | éments."—"What scenes | appear."
 "Cräa | tön's heir, | the world, | the world, | is mine;"
 "Fröm Gréen | länd's | öy möun | talus."

Explain the *Trochaic* verse. Mention of how many *trochees* each form consists and adduce the example given.

Mention to what form each of the following belongs and scan it;—

"Quit, öh | quit this | mortal | frame."
 "Round us | roars the | tempäst | louder."
 "Läy ä | shépherd | swain, and | view'd the | rölling | billöw."
 "All thät | dwell in | palä | ces ör | gärräts."

Explain the *Anapestic* verse. Mention of how many *anapests* each form consists, and adduce the example given.

Mention to what form each of the following belongs, and scan the line;—

För nö ärts | cölld äväll | —two *Anapests*.
 Ö yé wööds, | spréad yör branch | äs äpáce | —three *Anapests*.
 Höw söön | wöuld I taste | yöt ägäin | —An *Iambus* and *Anapests*.
 Mäy I göv | ärn mý pás | zions with äb | söltüs swäy. —four *Anapests*.
 Änd tö | the déäd | mý wíl | líng söül | shall gö —one *pyrrhic* & four *Iambuses*.
 Fürbéär | grät män, | ín ärms | rönöwn'd | förbéär. —the second a *Spondee*
 the rest *Iambuses*.

Explain what is meant by *poetical licences*. Enumerate the principal peculiarities, and adduce the example given to each.

Point out the particular deviations contained in the following examples;—

1. He knew to sing and build the lofty rhyme.—An antiquated mode of construction. In prose, thus rendered, "He knew how to build and how, &c."
 2. Come, nymph demure, with mantle blue. Here, the adjectives are transposed.

3. *A transient calm the happy scenes bestow*;—that is, The happy scenes bestow a transient calm.

4. *The ploughman homewards plods his weary way*; here, the word *homewards* is transposed.

5. *Upborne with indefatigable wings over-the vast abrupt*; here, *abrupt* is used as a Noun.

6. *The tenants of the warbling shade*; here, *warbling* is conjoined with *shades* instead of with *tenants*.

7. *Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there*; here, *nor* supplies the place of *neither*, *nor*.

8. *My banks they are furnished with bees*; here, both the noun and its pronoun are employed.

9. *Turn we a moment fancy's rapid flight*; here, the present indicative is used for the imperative.

10. *Lives there who loves his pain*; that is, Lives there a man who, &c.

11. *To whom thus Adam*; that is, *spoke*.

Exercises. See Exercises, p. 80, 81, 82.

Thē ōur | fēw tōlls | thē knēll | ōf pārt | īng dāy!
Thē lōw | īng hērd | winds alōw | lȳ ō'er | thē lea.

1. *Iambic.*

On Līn | dēn whēn | thē sūn | wās lōw
All blōod | lēss lāy | th' ūntrod | dēn snōw,
And dārk | ās wīn | tēr wās | thē flōw,
Of ī | sēr, rōl | līng rāp | īdlȳ.

2. *Trochee.*

Sōldiēr, | rēat | thȳ | wārfare | ō'er,
Sleēp thē | sleēp thāt | knōws nōt | brēaking;
Drēam ōf | battlēs | fiēlds nō | mōre,
Dāys ōf | dāngēr, | nīghts ōf | wākīng.

3. *Irregular Anapaestic.*

Nōt ā drūm | wās hēard, | nōr ā fūn | ērāl nōte,
As hīs cōrpsē | tō thē rām | pārts wē hūr | rīed;
Nōt ā sōl | diēr dīschārg | ēd hīs fāre | wēll shōt
Ō'er thē grāve | whēre ōur hē | rō wē būr | ied.

Iambics to be versified, rhyming in couplets, and each line forming one verse, correctly rendered.

- 1 O grā | ciōus Gōd, | ōmnp | ōtēt | And wise,
Unerring Lord! and ruler of the skies.
All condescending to my feeble heart
One beam of thy celestial light impart;
I seek not sordid wealth nor glitt'ring pow'r:
O grant me wisdom—and I ask no more!
- 2 Oh man! degen'rate man; offend no more!
Go, learn of brutes thy Maker to adore!
Shall these through ev'ry scene his bounty own?
Of all his works, ungrateful thou alone!
Deaf when the tuneful voice of mercy cries,
And blind when sov'reign Goodness charms the eyes?
- 3 While night, in solemn shade, invests the pole,
And calm reflection soothes the pensive soul,
While reason undisturb'd asserts her sway,
And life's deceitful colours fade away;
To thee, all conscious Presence! I devote,
This peaceful interval of sober thought:
Here all my better faculties confine
And be this hour of sacred silence thine!

Iambics of different measures, each line forming a verse, correctly rendered.

- 4 In óth | ér mén, | wé faults | cán spy,
And blame the mote that dims their eye;
Each little speck and blemish find;
To our own stronger errors blind.
- 5 Below, the fleecy mothers stray'd
Around, their sportive lambkins play'd.
- 6 The search shall teach thee Hís to prize,
And make thee grateful, good, and wise.
- 7 And while thy gracious gifts I feel,
My song shall all thy praise reveal.
- 8 To Hero's eyes, ~~He~~ander bow'd;
Her cheek with yielding blushes glow'd.

Iambics with a mixture of different feet, correctly rendered.

- 9 Where'er | shé páss | éa, thóu | sánds bénd ;
And thousands where she moves attend.
- 10 Say are ye sure His mercy shall extend,
To you so long a span ? Alas, ye sigh :
Make then, while yet ye may, your God your friend,
And learn with equal ease, to sleep or die.
- 11 Repose, sweet babe ! thy crying cease :
For thine's an age of truth and peace.
- 12 A mother may her son forsake,
But I will né'er my covenant break.
- 13 Thus while my stay I here prolong,
The silent night steals swift along.

Trochaics versified.

- 1 All her verdure earth resumes,
And its splendour heav'n illumines.
- 2 Now with fury battle glows,
Hostile blood in torrents flows.
- 3 Thee, the voice, the dance, obey,
To thy warbled temper'd lay.

Anapastics versified.

- 1 Adieu to the woodlands where oft I have rov'd,
And sweetly convers'd with the friend that I lov'd.
- 2 Adieu to the woodlands, where, sportive and gay,
The cattle, light bounding, so frolicsome play.
- 3 Now joy and content from our dwellings are fled,
And want and disease are our inmates instead.
- 4 Though my cheek may be pale, there's no grief in my eye,
And 'tis seldom I give to sad mem'ry, a sigh.
- 5 The hotter the fight, still the fiercer we grow,
The loss we heed not, so we conquer the foe.

- 6 Twaas thus by the glare of false science betray'd,
That leads to bewilder; and dazzles to blind;
My thoughts wont to roam, from shade onward to shade,
Destruction before me, and sorrow behind,
Oh! pity great Father of light, then I cried,
Thy creature who fain would not wander from Thee,
Lo, humbled in dust, I relinquish my pride,
From doubt and from darkness, Thou only canst free.

Iambics of eight syllables; each paragraph to make two verses with rhyme, rendered.

- 1 Blest spirit! for ourselves we weep,
Forgive the mournful rites we keep.
- 2 How soothing to the troubled mind!
Sweet nature's music! how refined!
- 3 Remote from cities liv'd a swain,
Unvers'd in all the cares of gain.
- 4 I never, with important air,
In conversation overbear.
- 5 Nor would I with felonious slight
By stealth invade my neighbour's right.
- 6 Frail man to err is ever prone
But generous minds their faults will own.
- 7 Sweet, at this twilight hour to rove,
The tangled thickets of the grove.
- 8 The bee from cowslips' golden bells,
Sucks honey to enrich her cells.
- 9 Contentment lov'd to shelter here,
And truth and piety sincere.
- 10 But see how regular appears
The motion of the heavenly spheres.
- 11 A clown, before the break of day,
Across the forest took his way.
- 12 This fact, without another word,
A useful lesson might afford.

Iambics of eight syllables, &c.

- 1 Thou object of my mournful tear!
Thy smiles were glad when last we met,
But now no more mine eyes to cheer
With smiles, thy sun in shades is set.
- 2 How gaily in our youthful days,
We gambol'd on the vernal plain,
Where swiftly the pure streamlet strays,
Through vales and woodlands to the main.
- 3 With herbe and flow'rs, each sabbath morn,
A sweeping troop is duly seen,
Of youths and maidens to adorn,
Thy grave within the sacred green.
- 4 Oh! see yon chief to battle go
The stroke arrests him as he flies,
He falls; and in that fatal blow,
The husband and the father dies.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE.

Questions.

Exercises, p. 83 to 85. Grammar, p. 131 to 140.

1. Explain the term *Figures of Speech*. What is meant by *Figures of Orthography*? Enumerate them. Explain and illustrate *Elision*—*Aphaeresis*—*Syncope*—*Apocope*—*Prosthesis*—*Paragoge*—*Synaeresis*—*Diaceresis*—*Tmesis*.

1. What figure contracts two vowels into one?—Ans. *Synaeresis*.
2. Which adds a letter or syllable to the end?—Ans. *Paragoge*.
3. Which adds a letter or syllable to the beginning?—Ans. *Prosthesis*.
4. Which cuts off a letter or syllable from the end?—Ans. *Apocope*.
5. Which cuts off a letter or syllable from the middle?—Ans. *Syncope*.
6. Which cuts off a letter or syllable from the beginning?—Ans. *Aphaeresis*.
7. By what figure is a syllable divided into two?—Ans. *Diaceresis*.
8. By what figure is a compound word separated by inserting a word between?—Ans. *Tmesis*.
9. What figures do the following examples respectively illustrate?—*zoölogy* illustrates the Diaceresis;—*twas*, the Synaeresis;—*awaken*, the Paragoge;—*vale*, the Apocope;—*se'nnight*, the Syncope;—*gan* the Aphaeresis;—*dispart*, the Prosthesis;—*to God ward*, the Tmesis.

2. Mention the figures of *Syntax*. Explain and illustrate *Ellipsis*, *Pleonasm*, *Enallage*, *Hyperbaton*.

1. By what figure are words transposed?—Ans. *Hyperbaton*.
2. By what figure is one part of speech used for another?—Ans. *Enallage*.
3. By what figure are superfluous words introduced?—Ans. *Pleonasm*.
4. By what figure are words omitted that are necessary for the full syntax?—Ans. *Ellipsis*.

What figure do the following examples respectively illustrate?

5. "*William the king*" illustrates *Apposition*.
6. "*Full of a great many serious reflections*" illustrates *Pleonasm*.
7. "*The sea-girt isle*" illustrates *Pleonasm*.
8. "*The juice of the grape*" illustrates *Periphrasis*.
9. "*Slow rises merit*" illustrates *Enallage*.
10. "*Come nymph demure*" illustrates *Hyperbaton*.
11. "*Power and wisdom and goodness*" illustrates *Polysyndeton*.
3. What is meant by *Figures of Rhetoric*? When is a word used *literally* and when *figuratively*? Illustrate each by an example. Mention the *Figures of Rhetoric*? Explain and illustrate a *Simile*. Repeat the rules for the application of *Similes*. Explain and illustrate a *Metaphor*. Repeat the rules for the application of *Metaphors*. Explain and illustrate an *Allegory*—an *Antithesis*—*Allusion*—*Hyperbole*—*Irony*—*Paralepsis*—*Metonymy*—*Synecdoche*—*Personification*—*Apostrophe*—*Interrogation*—*Exclamation*—*Vision*—*Climax*.

Repeat the general caution in the application of figurative language.

- 4.—1. What figure represents the *formal resemblance* between two objects?—Ans. A *Simile*.
2. Which figure represents a resemblance without the *signs* of comparison?—Ans. A *Metaphor*.
3. Which figure represents one subject by another that is analogous to it?—Ans. An *Allegory*.
4. What figure denotes a contrast?—Ans. An *Antithesis*.

5. By what figure is some well-known fact recalled to the mind? Ans. By an *Allusion*.

6. What figure represents things as *greater or less*, &c., than they really are? Ans. *Hyperbole*.

7. What figure is employed when we express ourselves *contrary* to our thoughts? Ans. *Irony*.

8. By what figure do we pretend to omit what we wish to enforce? Ans. By *Paralepsis*.

9. By what figure is the *cause* put for the *effect*? Ans. By *Metonymy*.

10. By what figure is the *whole* put for a *part*? Ans. By a *Synecdoche*.

11. By what figure do we attribute *life* to *inanimate* objects? Ans. By *Personification*.

12. What figure is employed when we *turn off* from the subject of discourse to address some other person or thing? Ans. An *Apostrophe*.

13. What figure is used when under excited feelings we affirm or deny more strongly? Ans. An *Interrogation*.

14. What figure is employed to express *agitated feelings*, &c.? Ans. An *Exclamation*.

15. By what figure do we employ the *present* for the *past*? Ans. *Vision*.

16. By what figure do we ascend from the lowest to the highest? Ans. By a *Climax*.

5. What figure does "He is as swift as the wind" illustrate? Ans. (The *Simile*.) With what are comparisons unsuitable? When may metaphors be allowed? Why is Milton's comparison of Eve's bower in Paradise to the arbour of Pomona, incorrect? (Because there is nothing new, &c.) In what respects are the following faulty, "A person in sorrow is like a flower drooping its head?" (too trite.) "Curses like chickens always come home to roost."—(too mean.) What figure is exemplified by "Thy word is a lamp to my feet, and a light to my path?" (A *Metaphor*).—"A hero is like a lion," (A *Simile*.) "A hero is a lion." (A *Metaphor*.)

6. Show in what respects the following are faulty:—

1. *To thrust religion down our throats.* Here the subject is degraded by the meanness of the Metaphor.

2. *He cannot buckle his distempered cause within the belt of rule.* Here, the Metaphor is improper, as there can be no resemblance between a distempered cause, and any body that can be confined within a belt.

3. *Tenacious paste of solid milk.* Here, the Metaphor is too forced.

4. *There is not a single view of human nature, which is not sufficient to extinguish the seeds of pride.* Here, different or mixed metaphors are improperly used.

5. *I bridle in my struggling muse with pain, that longs to launch into a bolder strain.* Here, also, is an instance of a mixed Metaphor. See Gram. p. 135.

6. *There is a time, when factions, by the vehemence of their fermentation, stun and disable one another.* Here, Metaphors are improperly crowded together. See Gram. p. 136.

7. *A stubborn and unconquerable flame creeps in his veins, and drinks the streams of life.* Here, literal and metaphorical language are improperly mixed. See Gram. p. 136.

7. Give an example of *straining* a Metaphor. What kind of metaphors may be introduced on all occasions? Give an example. When may extended metaphors be introduced?

Give an example of an *Allegory*. What is the principal requisite in an allegory? Shew how this rule might have been violated in the example. What is said of *Fables* or *Parables*?

What figure does the following sentence exemplify:—"Temperance leads to happiness, intemperance to misery?" Point out the erroneousness of the following:—"A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes."

8. *Mention what figures the following sentences exemplify ;—*

1. Every day you are fatigued and disgusted with this cant, the Carnatic is a country that will soon recover, and become instantly as prosperous as ever. They think they are talking to innocents, who believe that by the sowing of dragon's teeth, men may come up ready grown and ready made. (*An Allusion.*)

2. They were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions. (*An Hyperbole.*)

3. "Cry aloud," said Elijah to the priests of Baal, "for he is a god; either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked." (*Irony.*)

4. Your idleness, not to mention your impertinence and dishonesty, disqualifies you for the situation. (*Paralepsis.*)

5. I am reading Paley. He assumes the sceptre. (*Metonymy.*)

6. Man returns to the dust. (*Synecdoche.*)

7. Grey hairs should be respected. (*Synecdoche.*)

8. He earns his bread. (*Synecdoche.*)

9. The angry ocean. (*Personification.*)

10. A flourishing city. (*Personification.*)

11. It advances, and with a menacing aspect slides into the heart of the city. O my country! ah Ilium! the habitation of the Gods! (*An Apostrophe.*)

12. The Lord is not a man that he should lie. Hath he said it? and shall he not do it? Hath he spoken it? and shall he not make it good? (*Interrogation.*)

13. O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! (*Exclamation.*)

14. I seem to myself to behold this city, the ornament of the earth, and the capital of all nations, suddenly involved in one conflagration. I see before me the slaughtered heaps of citizens, lying unburied in the midst of their ruined country. The furious countenance of Cethegus rises to my view, while with a savage joy he is triumphing in your miseries. (*Vision.*)

15. There is no enjoyment of property without government; no government without a magistrate; no magistrate without obedience; and no obedience where every one acts as he pleases. (*Climax.*)

16. There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of this life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries. (*Metaphor.*)

17. Childhood and youth are vanity. (*Metaphor.*)

18. The path of the just is as the shining light. (*Simile.*)

19. Tremble, thou earth, at the presence of the Lord. (*Personification.*)

20. He that planted the ear, shall he not hear? (*Interrogation.*)

21. O! that my grief were thoroughly weighed, and my calamity laid in the balances together! (*Exclamation.*)

22. An ambition to have a place in the registers of fame, is the Eurystheus, which imposes heroic labours on mankind. (*Metaphor.*)

23. Prayer must be animated. The arrow that would pierce the clouds, must part from the bent bow, and the strained arm. (*Metaphor.*)

24. It fell a sun beam on the blasted blossom. (*Metaphor.*)

Exercises corrected. Exercises, p. 85, 86.

1. Upon these four wheels, the chariot of state may, in all appearances, drive easily and safely, or, at least, not be too much shaken by the usual roughness of ways, or by any common accidents.

Obs. The phrase "*unequal humours of men*," has been cancelled, because a chariot cannot be *shaken* by the *humours* of men. This perversion of language produces a mixed *Metaphor*.

2. No human happiness is so *pure* as not to contain some alloy.
3. I intend to make use of these words in the *course* of my speculations.
4. Hope, the *cheering star of life*, darts a ray of light through the thickest gloom.
5. The scheme was highly expensive to him, and proved the *gulf* of his estate.
6. He was so much skilled in the *management* of the oar, that few could equal him.
7. Let us be *careful to suit our sails to the wind and weather*; and to steer our vessel aright, that we may avoid the rocks and shoals, which lie every where around us.
8. At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
(The glory of the priesthood and the shame,)
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy vandals off the stage.
9. In this our day of proof, our land of hope,
The good man has his clouds that intervene;
Clouds that may dim his sublunary day,
But cannot *darken*: even the best must own,
Patience and resignation are the *pillars*
Of human peace on earth.
10. On the wide sea of letters, 'twas thy boast
To crowd each sail, and touch at ev'ry coast:
From that rich *deep* how often hast thou brought
The pure and precious pearls of splendid thought!
How didst thou triumph on that subject tide,
Till vanity's wild gust, and stormy pride,
Drove thy strong *bark*, in evil hour, to split
Upon the fatal rock of impious wit!
11. Since the time that reason began to *exert her powers*, thought, during our waking hours, has been active in every breast, without a moment's suspension or pause. The current of ideas has been always *flowing*. The wheels of the spiritual engine have *circulated* with perpetual motion.
12. The man who has no rule over his own spirit, possesses no *defence* against *dangers* of any sort. He lies open to every insurrection of ill humour, and every *invasion* of distress. Whereas he who is employed in regulating his mind, is making provision against all the accidents of life. He is erecting a fortress, into which, in the day of *danger*, he can retreat with *safety*.

13. He found the tide of wealth flowing merely in the channels of traffic ; *he has diverted from it invigorating rills to refresh the garden of literature.*

14. Poetry produces an illusion on the eye of the mind, as a magic lantern produces an illusion on the eye of the body. And as a magic lantern acts best in a dark room, poetry effects its purpose best in a dark age. As the light of knowledge breaks in upon its exhibitions, as the outlines of certainty become more and more definite, *and the shades of probability more and more distinct*, the lines and lineaments of the phantoms which it calls up, grow fainter and fainter.

15. We are constantly called upon to observe how the noxious passions which spring up in the heart, like weeds in a neglected garden, are *withered* by the light of truth.

16. Wit and humour are like those volatile essences, which being too delicate to bear the open air, *evaporate* almost as soon as they are exposed to it.

17. The last beams of day were faintly *streaming* through the painted windows in the high vaults above me.

VERBAL CRITICISM.

Questions.—*Grammar*, p. 141—147.

What is *Verbal Criticism*? Explain the difference between Verbal and Literary Criticism. Mention the different heads of Verbal Criticism.

What is *Language*? Into how many kinds is it divided? Which kind is common to all animals? Which is confined to man? What is *inarticulate language*? Give an illustration of this. Which are the organs of speech? Have words any *natural* affinity with the things signified? Give an illustration of this. Explain by what means we acquire a knowledge of words.

What is the *origin* of language? How is articulate language divided? Explain each kind. Detail the origin of letters.

Show the utility of *Grammar*. What is the proper province of the Grammarian? What is a *rule* in Grammar?—an *exception*? How does the exception arise? What is meant by *Good Usage*? What is *reputable usage*? Who are considered to be *authors of reputation*? What is the second requisite for good usage? Explain this. What is the third requisite? What rule determines which words are to be considered *obsolete*? What principally determines the rules of Grammar, and for what reason?

Why have canons of criticism been found useful? Repeat and illustrate the first canon to determine the choice of words;—the second, third, and fourth. Is every phraseology sanctioned by usage to be retained? How are we to decide in such cases? Repeat and illustrate the canons for the *rejection* of words and phrases.

STYLE AND PERSPICUITY.

What is *Style*? Mention the principal qualities of a good style.

Define *Perspicuity* of Style. How must an author's meaning be expressed? Is Perspicuity an essential or relative quality? Illustrate this. Upon what does Perspicuity of Style depend? What does Perspicuity in the use of words and phrases require?—in the structure of sentences?

WORDS AND PHRASES.—PURITY.

Exercises, p. 88. *Grammar*, p. 149, 150.

What is *Purity* of Style? Repeat the first rule. Under what circumstances may foreign or learned words be introduced? Repeat the second, third, and fourth rules. What is a *Solecism*?—*Barbarism*?

State the reasons for excluding foreign and learned words. What are obsolete constructions? What abbreviations must be avoided? Under what circumstances may a new word be sometimes admitted?

Exercises.

The *haughtiness* of Florio was very *disgraceful*, and disgusted both his friends and strangers. *I fancy that I am not mistaken* in an opinion, which I have so well considered. We should be *daily* employed in doing good. *I am grieved* to see so perverse a disposition. *I do not know*, or *I am ignorant* who has done this thing. The assistance was welcome, and *seasonably* afforded. For want of employment, he *wandered* idly about the fields. We ought to live soberly, righteously, and *piously* in the world. Thy speech *betrayeth* thee; for thou art a Galilean.

He was long indisposed, and at length died of *melancholy*. He was an *extraordinary* genius, and attracted much attention. He charged me with want of resolution, in *which* he was greatly mistaken. They have manifested great *candour* in all the transaction. The importance, as well as the *authenticity* of the books, has been clearly displayed. His natural severity rendered him a very *unpopular* speaker. The *anxiety* of his mind, made his station and wealth far from being enviable. *I am grieved* to look over so many blank leaves, in the book of my life.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole of Purity.—He is in no respect your inferior; and in this instance, is by no means to blame. That word follows the general rule, and takes the accent on the last syllable but one. These are the things of the highest importance to the growing age. I repent of having so long walked in the paths of folly. Let us not give too hasty credit to stories which may injure our neighbour: *perhaps* they are the offspring of calumny, or misapprehension. His manners possessed a degree of *delicacy*, which rendered him very agreeable. I did not know what I said.

PROPRIETY.

Exercises, p. 88 to 91. Grammar, p. 150 to 153.

Questions. In what does *Propriety* of Style consist? What is necessary in order to preserve propriety? Repeat the rules for propriety of style. What general observation is given with respect to propriety of style?

Instead of employing a low word, what method is recommended to be adopted? Improve the following expressions, *heaping up, to brag, their betters*, &c. Why should provincialisms be avoided? From what kind of works should technical terms be excluded? What rule should be adopted with regard to works intended for a particular profession? Why should poetical terms be excluded from prose? Correct the following and assign the reason;—"Lisias promised his father, never to abandon his friends." What is meant by equivocal words? Correct the following and assign the reason—"A little after the reformation of Luther." "I will have mercy and not sacrifice." Give an instance of unintelligible writing arising from *Confusion of thought*.—from *affectation of excellence*. Give an instance of the *Puerile*—of *learned nonsense*—the *profound*—the *marvellous*. Explain the difference between *obervance* and *observation*,—*composure* and *composition*,—*veracity* and *truth*,—*purpose* and *propose*,—*increased* and *enlarged*.

Exercises.

Avoid low or vulgar expressions.—I would rather do it myself, than persuade another to do it. Of the justness of his measures he convinced his opponent by *force* of argument. He is not any better than those whom he so liberally condemns. He *insists* upon security, and will not liberate him till it be obtained. The meaning of the phrase, as I understand it, is very different from the common acceptation. The favourable moment should be embraced; for he does not *continue* long in one mind. He was very *dexterous* in *discovering* the views and designs of others.

He might *easily* have perceived the difficulties to which his conduct exposed him. If I have a little leisure to-morrow, I intend to pay them a short visit. He betrays great weakness by *boasting* of his abilities. For whom has he *accumulated his riches*?

2. *Avoid provincial expressions.*—Unless we have attended to this, we shall be at a loss in understanding several passages in the classics. If you *allow* her to have her will, she *will* dress in the country fashion.

3. *Avoid the injudicious use of technical terms.*—Most of our sailors were asleep in their apartments, when a *heavy wave* broke over the ship, and swept away one of our boats, and the box which contained our compasses, &c. Our cabin windows were secured, or the vessel would have been filled. The main mast was so damaged, that we were obliged to *strengthen* it, and to proceed for Lisbon.

4. *No exercises given in this Note.*

5. *In the same sentence, be careful not to use the same word too frequently, nor in different senses.*—These persons possessed very moderate intellects, even before they had impaired them by the *extravagance of passion*. The sharks, that prey upon the inadvacency of young heirs, are more pardonable than those who trespass upon the good opinion of persons that treat them with great confidence and respect. The laws of nature are, truly, what Lord Bacon styles his aphorisms, laws of laws: civil laws are always imperfect; and often false deductions from them; nay, civil laws stand in many instances, in direct opposition to the laws of nature. An eloquent speaker may give *more numerous*, but he cannot give more convincing arguments, than this plain man offered.

Honour teaches us properly to respect ourselves, and to violate no right or privilege of our neighbour: it leads us to support the feeble, to relieve the distressed, and to scorn to be governed by degrading and injurious passions. *It must, therefore, be a false and mistaken honour, that prompts the destroyer to take the life of his friend.*

6. *Avoid equivocal words.*—When our friendship is considered, how is it possible that I should not grieve for *having lost such a friend*. The hen being in her own nest was killed and eaten there by the eagle. It may be justly said, that no laws are *preferable to those of England*. They who have pretended to polish and refine the English language, have been the *chief agents* of multiplying its abuses and absurdities. It is certain that all those words which are signs of complex ideas, may furnish matter of mistake and cavil. Every well-instructed scribe is like a householder, who bringeth out of his treasure *both new things and old*.

7. *Avoid unintelligible and inconsistent words and phrases.*—I seldom see a noble building, or any great piece of magnificence and pomp, but I think, how little is all this to satisfy the ambition of an immortal soul.

A poet speaking of the universal deluge, says,

Yet when that flood in its own depth was drown'd,
It left behind it false and slipp'ry ground ;

It should be,

When the waters of the deluge had subsided, they left, &c.

The author of the Spectator says, that a man is not qualified for a bust, who has not a good deal of wit and vivacity. And Bezaleel made the laver of brass, and the foot of it of brass, of the *mirrors used by the women*.

(Mirrors were then made not of glass as now, but of brass or some other bright substance.)

And, in the *lower deep*, another deep
Still threat'ning to devour me, opens wide.

8. *Avoid all those words and phrases which are not adapted to the ideas intended to be conveyed, or which are less significant of those ideas than others.*—No fewer than two hundred scholars have been educated in that school. The *business*, however laudable the attempt, was found to be impracticable. He is our *common* benefactor, and deserves our respect and obedience. Vivacity is often promoted, by presenting a sensible object to the mind, instead of an *intellectual* one. They broke down the banks, and the country was soon *overflowed*. The garment was decently formed, and *sewed* very neatly. The house is a cold one, for it has a *northern aspect*. The *proposal*, for each of us to relinquish something, was complied with, and produced a cordial reconciliation.

Though learned, well-bred ; and though well-bred, sincere ;
Modestly bold, and *humanely* severe.

Galileo *invented* the telescope ; Hervey *discovered* the circulation of the blood. I *purpose giving* a general view of the subject. A fop is a *ridiculous* character in every one's view but his own. An action that excites laughter, without any mixture of contempt, may be called a *risible* action. It is difficult for him to speak three sentences *successively*. By this expression, I do not *mean* what some persons annex to it. The *neglect* of timely precaution was the cause of this great loss. All the *sophistry* which has been employed, cannot obscure so plain a truth.

Disputing should always be so managed, as to remind us that the only end of it is truth. My friend was so ill that he could not sit up at all, but was obliged to lie continually in bed. A certain prince, it is said, when he invaded the Egyptians, placed in the front of his army, a number of cats and other animals, which were worshipped by those people: a reverence for these creatures, made the Egyptians lay down their arms, and become an easy conquest. The presence of the Deity, and the interest which so august a Being is supposed to take in our concerns, is a source of consolation. And when they had kindled a fire in the midst of the hall, and were sat down together, Peter sat down among them.

Promiscuous Exercises on all the rules under Propriety.

Imprudent associations disqualify us either for instructing or reproving others;—Or, for receiving instruction or reproof from others. Essays have been more generally read. This performance is much the same as the other. The scene was new, and he was seized with astonishment at all he saw. Some productions of nature rise or sink in value, according as they more or less resemble those of art. He is constantly extolling the actions of his friend.

The French marched precipitately as to an assured victory; whereas the English advanced very slowly, and discharged such flights of arrows, as did great execution. When the former drew near the archers, the latter perceiving that they were out of breath, charged them with great vigour.

You will not think that these people, when injured, have the least claim on our protection. He descanted upon the authenticity of the narration. He ought to have the arrangement of the employments under his own control. The servant must have an unexceptionable character. He firmly believed the divine declaration, that "there is not a sparrow falls to the ground without God's permission." It is only opening the eye, and the scene appears. A traveller remarks the most striking objects he sees, a general observes all the motions of his enemy. He applied an antidote before the poison had time to work.

PRECISION.

Exercises, p. 91 to 94. Grammar, p. 153 to 160.

Questions. What is Precision? Repeat the rules for Precision of Style. What is Tautology—Pleonasm? Why are synonymous words so called? When are synonymous words allowed? Correct the errors in the following sentences and assign the reason.—"The verdant green; the first aggressors; Plain and evident reasons; worship and adoration. I went home full of a great many serious reflections. His courage and fortitude were such as to cause him to face any danger."—When is a kind of pleonasm sometimes allowable? Explain the difference between Abandon, forsake, relinquish, desert, give up, leave, quit.—Abdicate, renounce, resign, &c.—Give the examples intended to illustrate each of the words from p. 155 to p. 160.

Exercises.

1. It is six months since I paid a visit to my relations. Suspend your censure till your judgment on the subject can be wisely formed. The reason that he acted in the manner in which he did, was not fully explained; or, The reason of his acting in the manner in which he did, was not fully explained. If I were to give a reason for their looking so well, it would be they rise early. Those two boys appear to be equal in capacity. Whenever he sees me, he inquires concerning his friends. The reason of his conduct will *appear* in the conclusion of this narrative. I hope this is the last time that I shall act so imprudently.

The reason of his sudden departure, was the case not admitting of delay. The people gained nothing farther by this step, *than* to suspend their misery; or, The people gained nothing by this step beyond the suspension of their misery. I have here supposed that the reader is acquainted with that great modern discovery, which is acknowledged by all the inquirers into natural philosophy. There are few words in the English language which are employed in a more loose and uncircumscribed sense, than those of *fancy* and *imagination*. How many are there, by whom these *good* tidings were never heard! These points have been illustrated in so plain a manner, that the perusal of the book has given me pleasure.

However clear the conduct which he ought to have pursued, he had not resolution to set about it. They are of those that rebel against the light: they know not *its* ways, nor abide in *its* paths. This measure may afford some profit, and some amusement; or, both profit and amusement. Though closely occupied with the affairs of the nation, he did not neglect the concerns of his friends. Less capacity, but more time, is required for this business.

2. If I mistake not, he is improved both in knowledge and behaviour. His servants ye are, whom ye obey. I intend to make use of these words in my following speculations.

3. This great politician desisted from his designs, when he found them impracticable. He was of so independent a spirit, that he detested being in debt. The human body may be divided into the head, and limbs. His end soon approached; and he died with great fortitude. He was a man of so much pride that he despised the sentiments of others. Poverty induces dependence; and dependence increases corruption. This man, on all occasions, treated his inferiors with great haughtiness. There can be no regularity in the life of that man, who does not allot a due share of his time to retirement and reflection.

Promiscuous Exercises on the whole of Precision.

Commend me to an argument like a flail, *against which*, there is no defence. Were he a gentleman he would *acknowledge* his mistake. He has *rectified* his errors and *reformed* his life. If, on the contrary, secrecy had been enjoined, his conduct *would have been* very culpable. Expressions *so* equivocal denote a fixed intention to deceive and abuse us. The combatants encountered each other with such rage, that, eager only to assail, (and thoughtless of defence,) they fell dead upon the field together.

By a multiplicity of words, the sentiments are not set off and accommodated; but, like David equipped in Saul's armour, they are encumbered and oppressed. I shall begin with remarking the defects, and shall then proceed to describe the excellences, of this plan of education. His cheerful, happy temper, keeps up a kind of daylight in his mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

Promiscuous Examples on Purity, Propriety, and Precision.

It is difficult to discover the *intention* of some laws. The disposition which he exhibited, was both unnatural and *uncomfortable*. The gardens were *devoid* of simplicity and elegance; and exhibited much that was glaring and *whimsical*. He exposed himself so much amongst the people, that he *was once or twice in danger of having his head broken*. If a little care were bestowed upon his education, he might be very useful amongst his neighbours. He is impressed with a true sense of *the importance of that duty*, when chosen from a regard to the interests of piety and virtue. True wit is nature dressed to advantage; *but* some works have more *ornament* than does them good. He will *always* be with you, to support and comfort you, and in some measure to *prosper* your labours; and he will also be with all his faithful ministers, who shall succeed you in his service. It has been said, that Jesuits *are not the only persons that can equivocate*.

He was willing to spend *one or two hundred pounds* rather than be enslaved. By the slavish disposition of the senate and people of Rome, under the emperors, the wit and eloquence of the age were wholly turned *towards panegyric*; or, *wholly employed in panegyric*.

The refreshments came in seasonably, before they *had lain* down to rest. We speak *what* we know, and testify *what* we have seen.

They shall *fly* as the eagle that hasteth to eat. The wicked *flee* when no man pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion.

• A creature of a more exalted kind
Was *wanted* yet, and then was man design'd.

He died *by* violence; for he was killed *with* a sword. He had scarcely taken the medicine, *when* he began to feel himself relieved. No place, *nor* any object *appears* to him void of beauty. When we fall into conversation *with* any person, the first thing we should consider, is, the intention of it.

Philip found a *difficulty* in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions; but the eloquence of Demosthenes was the greatest *obstacle* to his designs. A hermit is *austere* in his life; a judge, *rigorous* in his sentences. A candid man *acknowledges* his mistake, and is forgiven; a patriot *avows* his opposition to a bad minister, and is applauded. We have *increased* our family and expenses: and *enlarged* our garden and orchard.

By proper reflection, we may be taught to *correct* what is erroneous and *supply* what is defective. The good man is not overcome by disappointment, when that which is *transient* passes away; when that which is *mortal* dies; and when that which he knew to be *mutable* begins to change.

STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES.

Exercises, p. 94. Grammar, p. 161, 162.

Questions.—How are sentences divided? Define a *period*—a *loose sentence*. Give an instance of each kind. State the advantages of each. How is tediousness of style to be avoided? What does Perspicuity in the structure of sentences require?

CLEARNESS.

Questions. Define *Clearness* in the structure of sentences. Repeat the rules for clearness. Repeat the rule for the position of relatives, &c. Words expressing things connected in *thought*;—Clauses expressing circumstances of *time and place*;—circumstances of *action*. Repeat the rule for not crowding circumstances together;—for the position of things having an obvious relation to each other. Adduce and explain the examples given to each of these rules.

Exercises, p. 94 to 97.

RULE 1. The Position of Relatives, Adverbs, &c.—This kind of wit was, *about an age or two ago*, very much in vogue among our countrymen, *who* did not practise it for any oblique reason, but purely for the sake of being witty. *Hence* appears the impossibility, that an undertaking *so* managed, should prove unsuccessful. May we *not* say *here* with the poet, “that virtue is its own reward?” Had he died before, would not this art have *then* been *wholly* unknown? They attacked the house of *North-umberland*, *whom* they put to death. He laboured to involve in ruin his *minister*, *who* had been the author of it. *What* he says is true, but it is not applicable to the point. Not to exasperate him, I spoke *only* a very few words. The works of art receive a great advantage, from the resemblance which they have to those of nature; because here, *not only* the similitude is pleasant, but the pattern is perfect. It may be proper to give some account of those practices, anciently used on such occasions, and discontinued *only* through the neglect and degeneracy of later times. If Louis XIV. was not the greatest king, he was, *at least*, the best actor of majesty, that ever filled a throne. By greatness, I mean *not only* the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view; or, *not only* the bulk, &c., *but also* the largeness, &c. There will be found, *throughout this kingdom*, a million of creatures in human figure, whose whole subsistence, &c.—Thus I have fairly given you my own opinion, *relative to this weighty affair*, as well as that of a great majority of both houses here, upon which I am confident you may securely reckon.

2. *Words expressing things connected in thought.*—The embarrassments of the artificers, render the progress of the work very slow. He found the place replete with wonders, *with the contemplation of which*, he proposed to solace himself, if he should never be able to accomplish his flight. They are now engaged in a study, *the usefulness of which* they have long wished to know. This was an undertaking, which, in the execution, proved as impracticable, *as every other of their pernicious, yet abortive schemes had turned out.* Sir Francis Bacon, in his Essay upon Health, in which he particularly dissuades the reader from knotty and subtle disquisitions, has not thought it improper to prescribe to him a poem, or a prospect; and he advises him to pursue studies that fill the mind with splendid and illustrious objects, as history, poetry, and contemplations of nature. Fields of corn form a pleasant prospect; and if *a little care were bestowed on the walks* that lie between them, they would display neatness, regularity, and elegance.

3. *a. Clauses expressing the circumstances of time and place.*—*This morning*, when, *with great care and diligence*, one of the gay females was looking over some hoods and ribands, brought by her tirewoman, I employed no less in examining the box, which contained them. *In the night*, however, the miserable remains were taken down. He was at a window in Lichfield, taking a view of the Cathedral, where a party of the royalists had fortified themselves. *At last, in the Pyrenean treaty*, Philip IV. was obliged to conclude a peace on terms repugnant to his inclination; to that of his people, to the interest of Spain, and to that of all Europe.

b. Circumstances respecting the action.—I have confined myself to those methods for the advancement of piety, which, *by a strict execution of the laws*, are in the power of a prince, limited like ours. A monarchy, limited like ours, may, *for aught I know*, be placed, as it has often been represented, just in the middle point, from which a deviation leads, on the one hand, to tyranny, and, on the other, to anarchy.

4. *a. Circumstantial clauses must never be placed between two principal members of a period.*—Let the virtue of a definition be what it may, it seems, *in the order of things*, rather to follow than to precede our inquiry, of which it ought to be considered as the result.

Seeing his habitation reduced to so small a compass, and himself in a manner shut out of his own house, the knight, upon the death of his mother, ordered all the apartments to be flung open, and exorcised by his chaplain.

Being now afflicted with an asthma, and finding the powers of life gradually declining, he had no longer courage to undertake this work in its full extent.

Since it is necessary that there should be a perpetual intercourse of buying and selling, and dealing upon credit, *the consequence is, that where fraud is permitted or connived at, or hath no law to punish it, the honest dealer is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage.*

The minister who, *like a little statue placed on a mighty pedestal*, grows less by his elevation, will always have his jealousy strong about him.

b. Clauses expressing circumstances, must not be crowded together.

—Though religion will indeed bring us under some restraints, they are *not only* tolerable, but, *on the whole*, desirable. This is what we mean by the original contract of society; which, though perhaps, *at the first institution of a state*, it has, *in no instance*, ever been formally expressed, yet, *in nature and reason*, should always be understood and implied in every act of associating together.—I have, *in this paper, by way of introduction*, settled the meaning of those pleasures of the imagination, which are the subject of my present undertaking; and endeavoured, *by several considerations*, to recommend *to my readers*, the pursuit of those pleasures: I shall *in my next paper*, examine the several sources whence these pleasures are derived.

5. *When different things have an obvious relation.*—Let but one brave, great, active, disinterested man arise, and he will be received, followed, and venerated.—Ambition creates hatred, shyness, discord, sedition, and wars.—The scribes made it their profession *to study and to teach* the law of Moses.—Sloth saps the foundation of every virtue, and pours upon us a deluge of crimes and evils.—The ancient laws of Rome were so far from suffering a Roman citizen to be put to death, that they would not allow him to be whipped, or even to be bound.

The comfort annexed to goodness is the pious man's strength: *it attaches his heart to religion: it inspires his zeal: it supports his constancy; and accelerates his progress.*

Promiscuous Examples under Clearness.

We no where meet with a more splendid or pleasing show in nature, than what *is formed* in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, *by the different stains of light, which show themselves in clouds in different situations.*—It is the custom of the Mahometans, if they see *upon the ground*, any printed or written

paper, to take it up, and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some piece of their Alcoran.—It has not a *sentiment in it*, says Pope, *that the author does not religiously believe*. Many act so directly contrary to this method, that from a habit, *which they acquired at the university, of saving time and paper*, they write in so diminutive a manner, that they can hardly read what they have written.

Sixtus the fourth was, if I mistake not, a great collector at least of books.—These forms of conversation, multiplied, *by degrees*, and grew troublesome.—Nor does this false modesty expose us to such actions *only* as are indiscreet, but very often to such as are highly criminal.—I was *formerly* engaged in that business, but I shall *never* be concerned in it *again*.—We *frequently* do those things, *of which we afterwards* repent.—By *often* doing the same thing, it becomes habitual.—Frederic, seeing it was impossible, *with safety*, to trust his life in their hands, was obliged to take the Mahometans for his guard. The emperor refused to convert the truce *at once* into a definitive treaty.

The English reader, *if he* would see the notion explained at large, may find it in Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.—*He had a grateful sense of the benefits received*, and did every thing in his power to *serve* his benefactor.—Many persons give evident proof, that either they do not *believe the principles of religion*, or that they do not *feel their power*.—As the guilt of an officer, *if he prove negligent*, will be greater than that of a common servant; so the reward of his fidelity, will be *proportionably* greater.—His labours to acquire knowledge have been productive of great *success* and satisfaction.

He was a man of the greatest prudence, justice, modesty, and *virtue*.—His favour or disapprobation was governed by the *success* or the failure of an enterprize.—*If, from the earliest periods of life*, we trace a youth who has been well educated, we shall perceive the wisdom of the maxims here recommended.—Though energetic brevity is not adapted alike to every subject, we ought, *on every occasion*, to avoid its contrary, a languid redundancy of words.—It is proper *sometimes* to be copious, but never to be verbose.—Christ *suffered, died*, and *rose* for us.

UNITY.

Exercises, p. 97, 98, 99. Grammar, p. 163.

1. *Questions.* What is *Unity* of a sentence? Repeat and illustrate the first rule. What rule is given with regard to the length of sentences? When long sentences are necessary, how should they be constructed? Illustrate this. Why should there be a proper mixture of sentences? Repeat and illustrate rules third, fourth, and fifth.



2. *Exercises.* 1. a. *We must avoid uniting in the same sentence, thoughts and statements which are distinct ;—*

The sun approaching melts the snow, and breaks the icy fetters of the main. *Here*, vast sea-monsters pierce through floating islands, with arms which can withstand the crystal rock ; whilst others, that of themselves seem great as islands, are, by their bulk alone, armed against all but man. *The superiority which he possesses* over creatures of a size and force so stupendous, should make him mindful of his privilege of reason ; and force him humbly to adore the great Creator of these wondrous frames, and the Author of his own superior wisdom.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow ; *for* thou knowest not what a day may bring forth. For the same reason, despair not of to-morrow ; it may bring forth good as well as evil. *Vex not* thyself with imaginary fears. *The* impending black cloud, which is regarded with so much dread, may pass by harmless ; or, though it should discharge the storm, yet before it breaks, thou mayst be lodged in that lowly mansion which no storms ever touch.

b. *Sentences must not be extended beyond their natural close ;—*

Two pieces that have lately pleased me, are, one in English verse, on the antediluvian world, and the other in French, on the plurality of worlds ; the one written by a divine, the other by a gentleman. Both of them are very fine in their several kinds, and on their several subjects.

2. *The Examples given under Rule 1, may be rendered applicable to this.*

3. *During the course of the sentence, the scene should be changed as little as possible ;—*

A short time after this injury, he recovered ; and the next day was put on board a ship, and conveyed first to Corinth, and thence to the island of Ægina.

The Britons, daily harassed by cruel inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *These people* reduced the greater part of the island to their own power ; and drove the Britons into the most remote and mountainous parts. The rest of the country, in customs, religion, and language, became wholly Saxon.

This prostitution of praise *affects not only* the gross of mankind, who take their notion of characters from the learned ; but also the better sort of *people, who*, by this means, lose some part, at least, of their desire of fame, when they find it promiscuously

bestowed on the meritorious and *on the undeserving*. Or—*Not only the gross part of mankind, who take their notion of characters from the learned, are affected by this prostitution of praise; the better sort must also, by this means, &c.*

All the precautions of prudence, moderation, and condescension, which Eumenes employed, were incapable of mollifying the hearts of those barbarians, and extinguishing their jealousy. *He must have renounced his merit and virtue which occasioned that jealousy, to have been capable of appeasing them.*

He who performs every employment in its due place and season, suffers no part of time to escape without profit. *He multiplies his days; for he lives much in little space.*

Desires of pleasure usher in temptation, and *forward* the growth of disorderly passions.

4. *Those members of a sentence which express a comparison or contrast between two things, require a corresponding resemblance in the language and construction;—*

The wise man is happy when he gains his own approbation; the fool when he gains that of others.—The laughers will be for those who have most wit; the serious, for those who have most reason on their side.—There may remain a suspicion that we overrate the greatness of his genius, in the same manner as *we overrate the greatness of bodies, that are disproportioned and misshapen*.—Our British gardeners, instead of *following nature*, love to deviate from it as much as possible;—Or, *instead of humouring, &c., love to thwart it, &c.*

The old may inform the young; and the young may animate the old.—The account is generally balanced; for what we *lose* on the one hand, we *gain* on the other.—If men of eminence are exposed to censure on the one hand, they are as much *exposed* to flattery on the other. If they receive reproaches which are not due, they likewise receive praises *that are not due*.—He embraced the cause of liberty faintly, and pursued it *irresolutely*; he grew tired of it, when he had much to hope; and gave it up, when *he had nothing to fear*.

5. *Parentheses should, in general, be avoided.—*

Disappointments will often happen to the best and wisest men; *sometimes to the wisest and best concerted plans*. *They may happen too*, not through any imprudence of those who have devised the plan, nor even through the malice or ill design of others; but merely in consequence of some of those cross incidents of life, which could not be foreseen.

Never delay till to-morrow, *what reason and conscience tell you ought to be performed to-day.* To-morrow is not yours; and though you should live to enjoy it, you must not overload it with a burden not its own.

We must not imagine that there is, in true religion, any thing which overcasts the mind with sudden gloom and melancholy austerity; or *which derogates from that esteem, which men are generally disposed to yield to exemplary virtues.* False ideas may be entertained of religion, as false and imperfect conceptions of virtue have often prevailed in the world.

Promiscuous Examples under Unity.

By eagerness of temper, and precipitancy of indulgence, men forfeit all the advantages which patience would have procured; and incur the opposite evils to their full extent.

I single Strada out among the moderns, because he had the foolish presumption to censure Tacitus, and to write history himself. *My friend will forgive this short digression in honour of a favourite writer.*

Without some degree of patience exercised under injuries, *human life would be rendered a state of perpetual hostility*; offences and retaliations would succeed to one another in endless succession.

And here it was often found absolutely necessary to inflame or cool the passions of the audience, especially at Rome, where Tully spoke. *With the writings of this man,* young divines are more conversant than with those of Demosthenes, though the latter, by many degrees, excelled the former.

He can bribe, but he *cannot seduce.* He can buy, but he *cannot gain.* He can lie, but he *cannot deceive.*

ENERGY OR VIVACITY OF STYLE.

Exercises, p. 100 to 105. Grammar, p. 165 to 174.

Questions. What does *Energy* or *Vivacity* of Style comprehend? (*Gram. p. 165.*)

Upon what does Energy depend? (*Gram. p. 165.*)

What kind of terms should be employed, and why? (*Particular rather than general. Gram. p. 165.*) What terms are most appropriate in *philosophical language*? (*Ans. General terms. Gr. p. 165.*)—in language addressed to the *imagination*? (*Ans. Terms as particular as possible. Gr. p. 166.*) Give an illustration of this. (*Gr. p. 166.*)

Show the *peculiar force* of the following;—"White as the snow in Salmon." (*Ans. Here the object is individuated. Gr. p. 166. c.*)

"Ye yourselves know that *these* hands have ministered to my necessities." (*Ans. Here the thing spoken of is subjected to the notice of the senses. Gr. p. 166. d.*)

"For proof look up—And read thy fate in *yon* celestial sign." (*The same reason as the last.*)

How may a vivid image be presented to the mind in *description*? Illustrate this, (*Gr. p. 166, 167. c.*) When is *general* language appropriate?—when not? (*Gr. p. 167.*) State another mode of enlivening the style. (*Gr. p. 167. Rule 2.*) Explain the principle of the following expressions; "A Solomon;"—"The Lord is my song;"—"The Mitre;"—"The offspring of the brain." (*Gr. p. 167. Rule 2.*)

How does Energy depend on the *number* of words? (*Gr. p. 168—3 a.*) To what kind of style is *Conciseness* most appropriate? (*Gr. p. 168—3 b.*) Give an instance of this. Distinguish between the aphoristic and proverbial styles. What kinds of writing are least susceptible of conciseness? (*Gr. p. 168—3 c.*) Why is it more suitable to *writing* than to *speaking*? What is meant by *Verbosity*? (*Gr. p. 168—4.*) Enumerate the principal faults against Energy. (*Gr. p. 168—4.*) Explain the terms *Tautology*, *Pleonasm*, *Verbosity*. (*Gr. p. 168—4.*) How is a correction made in a pleonasm? (*Gr. p. 169.*) Point out the error in the following sentence.—"Neither is any condition of life more honourable in the sight of God than another, or otherwise he would be a respecter of persons, *which he assures us he is not.*" (*Gr. p. 169—4 a.*)—What is said of *asseverations*?—of *epithets*? (*Gr. p. 169—5.*) What is meant by the term *epithet*? When are epithets properly employed? (*Gr. p. 170.*) In *narration*, what circumstances are to be avoided? (*Gr. p. 170—6 a.*) When should a Sentence be recast? (*Gr. p. 170—6 b.*) What cautions are to be observed in aiming at a concise style? (*Gr. p. 170—6 c.*) How shall we proceed when we wish to make a permanent impression? Illustrate this. Does conciseness exclude copiousness of language? (*Gr. p. 171.*)

What *Arrangement* of words is best adapted to the *understanding*? (*Gr. p. 171—7 a.*)—to the *passions* of men? Illustrate this. (*Gr. p. 171—7 a.*) How are the words placed in *syntactical* order?—in the *rhetorical* order?—In the rhetorical arrangement of words how are the most *important* words placed? Illustrate this by examples. (*Gr. p. 171—7 b, c.*) How are *circumstances* placed? (*Gr. p. 172—7 d.*) What caution is given with respect to *relatives*, &c.? (*Gr. p. 172—8.*) When are conjunctions *omitted*? (*Gr. p. 172—8 b.*) when *multiplied*? (*Gr. p. 173—8 c.*) Give an instance of each. When employed, which kind of conjunctions are preferable? How should a sentence be constructed as it approaches the end? (*Gr. p. 173—9.*) Give an instance of this. When the sentence consists of two members where should the longer be placed? (*Gr. p. 173—9.*) What words should not terminate a sentence? (*Gr. p. 173—10.*) Give examples of this. When are particles allowed to terminate a sentence? (*Gr. p. 174—c.*) What advantages result from the temperate employment of the figure *Antithesis*? (*Gr. p. 174—11.*) Give two examples of the *Antithesis*. When may a *Climax* be properly introduced? (*Gr. p. 174—12.*)

EXERCISES.—CHOICE OF WORDS.

*Exercises, p. 101.*1. *Figurative expressions rendered into plain language.*

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE.

1. The sunset of life.
2. The meridian of our days.

3. The splendour of genius illumines every object on which it shines.

4. A rainbow strides the earth and air.

5. Indolence is the bane of happiness.

6. There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart. It does not feel for man.

7. Lands intersected by a narrow frith Abhor each other.

8. Let freedom circulate through every vein of all your empire.

PLAIN LANGUAGE.

1. The close of life, or, old age.
2. The prime of life; or middle age.

3. The man of talent renders clear every subject which he undertakes to discuss.

4. There is a rainbow in the sky.

5. Indolence is detrimental to happiness.

6. The heart of man is hard, or stony, insensible.

7. The inhabitants of countries separated only by a narrow frith are enemies to each other.

8. Let every individual be free throughout your empire.

2. *Plain language rendered into figurative.*

PLAIN LANGUAGE.

1. She was a person of very indolent habits.

2. It rains, the clouds are black, it thunders and lightens.

3. There are scenes in nature, which are pleasant when we are sad, as well as when we are cheerful.

4. The number of people who are alive is very small, compared with those that are dead.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE.

1. Indolence had taken possession of her whole person.

2. The fountains of heaven are opened; the sky frowns with blackness; the thunder roars; the heavens are in a blaze, or, the lightnings have set the heavens on fire.

3. Kind nature speaks, she smiles on our prosperity, and sympathizes in our woe.

4. Few are they that tread the earth above, compared with those who slumber in the dust below.

PLAIN LANGUAGE.

5. The river flows through no inhabited country, and no sounds are made near it except what are caused by the motion of its own waters.

6. The hand of the clock moves round without noise.

7. The wind causes the leaves to move.

8. He is asleep.

9. He who is pleased with natural scenery, can find instruction and entertainment in every object which he sees.

10. In a few days, we shall depart from the light of the sun, and be buried in the earth.

11. The sun cannot be seen through the clouds.

12. The air is so soft, that we are induced to take a walk.

13. The moon shines on the brow of the mountain.

14. The shadows caused by night pass away.

15. The lightning among the crags appears first on one peak and then on another.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE.

5. The river runs through regions where only silence and solitude reign, nor hears any sound except its own voice.

6. Time passes on with silent tread.

7. The leaves dance by the motion of the wind.

8. Sleep sits on his eyelids.

9. Nature speaks a language full of instruction and entertainment, to every true admirer.

10. Soon the Sun shall see us no more, and Earth shall claim its own.

11. The sun in vain struggles to pierce the clouds.

12. The gentle zephyr invites us now to walk.

13. The moon gilds the mountain's brow.

14. Shadows nursed by night, soon die away.

15. The Lightning leaps from crag to crag.

THE NUMBER OF WORDS.

Exercises, p. 102. Grammar, p. 169.

4. a—b. *Avoid inserting unnecessary clauses or asseverations.*—

The sluggard thrusts his hand into his bosom, and is unwilling to pull it out even to take bodily support.—Except your righteousness exceed that of the scribes and pharisees, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.—We go below the dignity of human nature, when we do anything contrary to its rules, or to the revealed will of God, because these are the limits which God has set, as the measure to human duty.—It is impossible for us to survey the divine works with indifference, or to behold so many beauties without a secret satisfaction.—The act of Parliament states, that for the first offence the offender shall be subject to a fine of two pounds; and for the second, to a penalty of six pounds.—I shall suppose then, in order to account for the vision without a miracle, that as Saul and his company were journeying to Damascus, an extraordinary meteor really did happen.

5. *Unnecessary epithets rejected* ;—

See the eagle rise. The snow had fallen. How pleasant to contemplate an island.

Show the appropriateness of the epithets in the following sentences ;—

1. "The *wheeling* plover ceased her *plaint*." Here *wheeling* aptly expresses the *circling* flight of the plover.

2. "Happiness is found in the arm chair of *dozing* age, as well as either in the *sprightliness* of the dance, or the *animation* of the chase." Here *dozing*, *sprightliness*, and *animation* exactly describe the several nouns to which they are annexed.

3. "I felt the *bitter* satire of his pen." Here *bitter* expresses the effect of the writer's satire.

4. "The rays of the setting sun were just *gilding* the grey spire of the church." Here, the pleasing effect of the setting sun is significantly conveyed in the word *gilding*.

5. "Ye woods and wilds, whose *melancholy* gloom accords with my soul's sadness." Here *melancholy* denotes the unpleasant sensations occasioned by a state of gloom.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

Exercises, p. 102. Grammar, p. 171.

7. b. *Position of the most important words* ;—

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.—*Your Fathers, where are they?* *And the prophets, do they live for ever?*—*Every one is not good, or, Not every one is good*, that puts on the appearance of goodness.

7. c. And there appeared to them *Moses with Elias*.—At last, after much fatigue, through deep roads and in bad weather, *we came with no small difficulty to our journey's end*.—Instead of being critics on others, *let us employ our criticism on ourselves*.—Leaving others to be judged by Him who searcheth the heart, *let us implore superior assistance, for enabling us to act well our own part*.

7. d. *When reduced to poverty*, how will that man be able to conduct himself, who was educated only to magnificence and pleasure?—It is highly proper that a man should be acquainted with a variety of things, *the utility of which* is above a child's comprehension: but is it necessary, *or even possible*, that a child should learn every thing it behoves a man to know?—I have, *with a good deal of attention*, considered the subject upon which I was desired to communicate my thoughts.—Whether, *in any country*, a choice altogether unexceptionable has been made, seems doubtful.—Let us endeavour to establish to ourselves an

interest in him, who holds in *his hands* the reins of the whole creation.—Virgil, who, in *the sixth book of his Æneid*, has cast the whole system of Platonic philosophy, so far as it relates to the soul of man, into beautiful allegories, gives us the punishment, &c.

By a late calculation, it appears that, in *Great Britain and Ireland*, there are upwards of 25,000,000 of inhabitants.—Although persons of a virtuous and learned education, *when they come forward into the great world*, may be, and too often are, drawn by the temptations of youth, and the opportunities of a large fortune, into some irregularities, it is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind, because their bias to virtue still continues.—Were instruction an essential circumstance in epic poetry, I doubt whether, in *any language*, a single instance could be given of this species of composition.—Some of our most eminent writers have, *so far as it regards the existence of our affections after death*, made use of this Platonic notion, with great beauty and strength of reason.

8. a. Care must be taken in the application of RELATIVES, COPULATIVES, and all the PARTICLES employed for transition and connection;—*Nothing* promotes knowledge more than steady application, and a habit of observation.—The knowledge *which* he has acquired, and the habits of application *which* he possesses, will probably render him very useful.—A man should endeavour to make the sphere of his innocent pleasures as wide as possible, that he may retire into them with safety, and find in them such a satisfaction as a wise man would not blush to take: *this satisfaction we enjoy by means of the pleasures of the imagination*.—I strenuously opposed those measures, *but* it was not in my power to prevent them.—I yielded to his solicitations, *for* I perceived the necessity of doing so.—For the wisest purposes, Providence has designed our state to be chequered with pleasure and pain: *as such* let us receive it, and make the best of what is appointed to be our lot.—In the time of prosperity, he had stored his mind with useful knowledge, with good principles, and virtuous dispositions: *and these resources* remain entire, when the days of trouble come.

b. The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil.—The body of this animal was strong, proportionable, and beautiful.

c. While the earth remaineth, seed-time *and* harvest, cold *and* heat, summer *and* winter, day *and* night, shall not cease. The army was composed of Grecians, *and* Carians, *and* Lycians, *and* Pamphylians, *and* Phrygians.



Handwritten text, likely a list or index, consisting of several columns of entries. The text is written in a cursive or shorthand style, typical of early 20th-century documents. The entries are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some lines being more prominent than others.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or a date. The text is written in a cursive or shorthand style, similar to the main body of the document. The word "INSTRUCTION" is visible, suggesting a title or a section header.

b. Virtue and Vice ;—*Virtue* is that course of life and conversation which is in conformity with the moral law ;—*Vice* is that course of conduct which is in opposition to the rules of moral rectitude. The *virtuous* man will do nothing to the injury of his fellow creatures ; the *vicious* man, regardless of consequences, will consult merely his own base and selfish purposes. The one therefore is a blessing to mankind, the other a curse.

c. Industry and Indolence ;—*Industry* is the diligent employment of our time in some serious pursuit ; *Indolence*, on the contrary, is an aversion to any thing which requires exertion. *Industry* is of great value in obtaining a livelihood ; while *indolence* prevents us from enjoying what we have.

Peace and War ;—*Peace and War* are terms applied to individuals as well as to nations ; the former properly signifies an exemption from public or private broils ; the latter, the contest which exists between nations or individuals.

A wise man and a fool ;—He who violates common sense in his actions is a *fool* ; while he who applies what reason and experience dictate is a *wise man*.

Summer and Winter ;—The former signifies the warmer, the latter the colder part of the year.

Religion and Infidelity ;—These terms are applied to our *principles* of action. *Religion* signifies our belief in the revealed will of God, *Infidelity* implies our rejection of this revelation. The *religious* man directs his views according to the will of his maker ; the *infidel* considers his own will as the standard of his actions. *Religion* extends our hopes and prospects beyond the present scene ; *Infidelity* confines us to the limits around us. The latter is content with *time*, the former aspires to *eternity*.

Knowledge and Ignorance. The former may be compared to *light*, the latter to *darkness*. This precipitates us into misfortunes, that enables us to avoid them.

12. *Climax*. The members in each of the following sentences so arranged as to form a *climax*.

What a piece of work is man ! in form and motion how expressive and admirable ! how noble in reason ! how infinite in faculties ! in action how like an angel ! in apprehension how like a God !

Nothing can be more worthy of us, than to contribute to the happiness of those who have once been useful, and are still willing to be so ; to allow them not to feel the want of such enjoyments as they are now unable to procure ; to smooth the furrows in the faded cheek ; to be a staff to their declining days ; and to make the winter of old age wear the aspect of spring.

It is pleasant to be virtuous and good, because that is to excel many others ; it is pleasant to grow better, because that is to excel ourselves ; it is pleasant to mortify and subdue our lusts, because that is victory ; it is pleasant to command our appetites and passions, and to keep them in due order, within the bounds of reason and religion, because that is empire.

Promiscuous Examples under Energy.

Though virtue borrows no assistance from the *advantages of fortune*, yet it may often be accompanied by *them*.—I was so greatly affected, that I was obliged to leave the place, *though* my assistance had been pressingly solicited.—He had made considerable advances in knowledge, *though* he was very young, and laboured under several disadvantages.—*On surveying the most indifferent works of nature*, men of the best sense have been touched, more or less, with these groundless horrors and presages of futurity.

After passion has for a time exercised its tyrannical sway, its vehemence may by degrees subside.—This fallacious art, *instead of lengthening life*, debars us from enjoying it.—Indulging ourselves in imaginary enjoyments, *often deprives us of real ones*.—When they fall into sudden difficulties, they are less perplexed, *and when they encounter dangers they are less alarmed, than others in like circumstances*.

For all your actions, *and particularly for the employments of youth*, you must hereafter give an account.—In this state of mind, *every object appears gloomy, and every employment of life becomes an oppressive burden*.—By the perpetual course of dissipation, in which sensualists are engaged ; *by the excesses in which they indulge* ; by the riotous revel, and the midnight or rather morning hours, to which they prolong their festivity ; they debilitate their bodies, *wear out their spirits, and cut themselves off from the comforts and duties of life*. The faith *which* he professed, and *of which* he became an apostle, was not his invention.—But to think of judging either Ariosto or Spencer by precepts *to which* they did not attend, is *absurd*.—Shall the narrow minded children of earth dare to treat as visionary, objects *with which* they have never made themselves acquainted ?

HARMONY OF STYLE.

Exercises, p. 105. Grammar, p. 174 to 178.

Questions. Define *Elegance* or *Harmony* of Style. What does it require? To what property of Style is Harmony subordinate? Under what circumstances is it to be rejected? What rule is given with respect to the *choice of words*? What words are frequently selected by the poets? What rule is given with respect to the application of these principles? Quote the rule for the *arrangement of words*,—the *length and construction* of the members,—the *close or cadence* of the sentence,—the *variety of structure*. What rule should be observed when in the *act of Composition*?

Whether are long or short words the more agreeable? What kind of words and abbreviations should be avoided? How are *harsh* sounds described?—*sweet and soft* sounds? How is slowness in operation indicated?

The following corrected—"A true union" should be "*a true friend*;" "No course of joy can please us long;" better thus—No course of enjoyment, &c. See Gram. p. 177.

Exercises, p. 103.

1. *With respect to the choice of words.*

Sobriety of mind suits the present state of man.

As *supporters of unlawful assemblies*, these people were seized and punished.

From the *kindness* with which he was at first received, great hopes of success were entertained.

They conducted themselves *craftily*, and ensnared us before we had time to escape.

2. *With respect to the arrangement of words.*

It belongs not to our confined and humble station to censure; but to submit, trust, and adore.

The solace of the mind, under all its labours, is hope; and there are few situations which exclude it entirely.

Tranquillity, order, and magnanimity, dwell with the pious and resigned man.

Idleness, ease, and *prosperity*, have a natural tendency to generate folly and vice.

By a cheerful, candid, and uniform temper, he conciliated general favour.

I had a long and perilous journey, but a *pleasing* companion, who relieved the fatigue of it.

The speech was introduced by a sensible *exordium*, which made a favourable impression.

The commons made a *warm* remonstrance against so arbitrary a requisition.

The truly illustrious are they who do not court the praise of the world, but who perform the actions which deserve it.

3. *With respect to the length and construction of the members.*

By means of society, our wants are supplied, and our lives rendered comfortable ; our capacities are enlarged, and our virtuous affections called forth into their proper exercise.

By the experience of distress, an arrogant insensibility of temper is most effectually corrected; as the remembrance of our own sufferings, naturally prompts us to feel for others when they suffer. But if Providence has been so kind as not to subject us to much of this discipline in our own lot, let us draw improvement from the harder lot of others. Let us sometimes step aside from the smooth and flowery paths, in which we are permitted to walk, in order to view the toilsome march of our fellows through the thorny desert.

4. *With respect to the close or cadence of the sentence.*

As no one is without his failings, *few also are void of amiable qualities.*

From disappointments and trials, we learn the insufficiency of temporal things to happiness; and *are taught to seek it in religion and virtue.*

Promiscuous Exercises under Harmony.

Providence delivered them up to themselves, and they *became their own tormentors.*

To use the Divine name *habitually*, and without serious consideration, is highly irreverent.

We reached the mansion before noon. It was a strong, *magnificent, Gothic edifice.*

Life cannot but prove vain to them who affect a disrelish of every pleasure, that is not both exquisite and new; who measure enjoyment, not by their own feelings, but by the standard of fashion; who think themselves miserable if others do not admire their state.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF STYLE.

Questions. Enumerate the different heads under which Style may be considered. (*Gram.* p. 178.) Define the *Forcible* Style. (*Gr.* p. 178;)—the *vehement* Style. (*Gr.* p. 179.) What constitutes the difference between these two styles? (*Gr.* p. 179.) To what subjects are these styles adapted? (*Gr.* p. 179.) Explain the *feeble* and *languid* styles. (p. 179.) What are the defects of these styles? (p. 180.)

What does style with respect to the *Number* of words comprise? (*The Concise and the Diffuse.*) Define the *Concise* style? (p. 180.) How does a writer of this style employ ornaments? (p. 180.) How are his sentences constructed? (p. 180.) Explain the *Diffuse* style. (p. 180.) Of what are writers of this style very fond? (*Ans.* Of Magnificence and Amplification.) Point out the defects both of the *Concise* and *Diffuse* styles when carried to an extreme. (p. 180.) What style do discourses intended to be *spoken* require?

Why? (p. 181.) What style is best adapted to *written* compositions? Why? (p. 181.) What style is suited to *description*? (p. 181.) Upon what do the strength and vivacity of description principally depend? (p. 181.) When is it best to be *concise* and when *diffuse*? (p. 181.) Mention the authors whose writings are considered to be specimens of the *concise* style—(*Locke*)—of the *diffuse* style.—(*Addison* and *Burke*.)

What does style considered with respect to the degree of *Ornament* comprise? (p. 182.) Explain the *dry* or *barren* style? (p. 182.) Under what circumstances only is this style tolerable? (p. 182.)

Define the *Plain* style. (p. 182.) State the particular difference between a plain and a dry style. (p. 182.) Mention the writers in this style. (*Swift* and *Locke*.)

Enumerate the characteristics of the *Neat* style. (p. 182.) What subjects are suitable to this style? (p. 183.) Mention some of the writers in this style. (*Smith*, *Middleton*, *Blackstone*, and *Berkeley*.)

Enumerate the characteristics of the *Graceful* style. (p. 183.) What is said of the words selected in this style?—the members of the sentences,—the arrangement,—the thought,—the metaphors, &c.? (p. 183.)

Enumerate the writers in this style. (p. 183.)

Define the *Florid* style. (p. 184.) How are the faults of this style to be corrected? (p. 184.) In what subjects is some degree of luxuriance allowable? (p. 184.)

How is style with respect to the *structure* of the sentences divided? (p. 184.) Define the *Idiomatic* style. (p. 184.) Quote an instance of this style from *Paley*. (p. 184.) Shew the difference between this and a less idiomatic mode of expression. (p. 185.) Upon what occasions is this style to be varied? (p. 185.) What caution is given to the young writer in aiming at the *Idiomatic* style? What writers are celebrated for this style? (p. 185, *Goldsmith*, *Addison*, *Swift*, and *Paley*.)

Define the *Labour'd* style. (p. 185.) What directions are given for the correction of this style? (p. 186.)

What is meant by the *Natural* style? (p. 186.) Give the illustration, (p. 186.) What does the term *Naturalness* of style signify? (p. 186.) Illustrate this. (p. 186.) To what subjects is this style adapted? (p. 187.) Quote the rules to be observed. (p. 187.)

What is the characteristic of the *Elevated* style? (p. 187.) Mention an example of this style. (p. 187.) In what does the *Dignified* differ from the *Elevated* style? What is the character of the ornaments introduced? (p. 188.) Mention a specimen of this style. (p. 188.)

What style is characterized by *impressiveness* of manner?—Ans. The *Forcible*.

— By *want of strength* of reasoning?—Ans. The *Feeble*.

— By *brevity* of expression?—Ans. The *Concise*.

— By *fullness* of expression?—Ans. The *Diffuse*.

— By the *rejection of all ornaments*?—Ans. The *Dry* style.

— By the admission of only *little ornament*?—Ans. The *Plain Style*.

— By the correct *choice* of words and graceful *collocation* of them?—Ans.

The *Neat* style.

— By its possessing *all the beauties of ornament* without its defects.—Ans. The *Elegant* style.

— By its *correctness of structure* and great *perspicuity*?—Ans. The *Idiomatic*.

— By its appearance of *labour and effort*?—Ans. The *Labour'd* style.

— By its rejection of every species of *affectation*?—Ans. The *Natural* style.

— By its combination of great *originality* and calm but *powerful feeling*?—Ans. The *Elevated* style.

Mention the style of *Addison*?—Ans. *Diffuse*—*Graceful*—*Idiomatic*.

— Of *Johnson*.—Ans. *Dignified*.

— Of *Paley*.—Ans. *Idiomatic*.

— Of *Robert Hall*.—Ans. *Elevated*.

— Of *Locke*.—Ans. *Concise*—*Plain*.

— Of *Goldsmith*.—Ans. *Idiomatic*.

— Of *Pope*.—Ans. *Graceful*.

— Of *Washington Irving*.—Ans. *Graceful*.

— Of *Burke*.—Ans. *Diffuse*.

— Of *Swift*.—Ans. *Plain*—*Idiomatic*.

— Of *Middleton*.—Ans. *Neat*.

CORRECTIONS OF THE VIOLATIONS OF THE RULES
UNDER STYLE PROMISCUOUSLY DISPOSED.

Section 1. See Exercises, p. 109, 110.

1. What is human life to all, but a mixture of *some scattered joys and pleasures*, with various cares and troubles?
2. Favours of every kind are doubled, *when* they are *speedily* conferred.—Or, *when speedily conferred*.
3. *He that is himself weary*, will soon weary the company.
4. *He that will have the kindness of others*, must endure their follies.
5. *The first years of man* must make provision for the last.
6. Perpetual levity must end in ignorance.
7. In these, and in *similar* cases, we should *generally*, in our alms, suffer no one to be *witness*, but Him who must see every thing.
8. The neglect of his studies and opportunities of improvement, is the *reason of his being* (or, *that he is*) so badly qualified for the business.
9. That Plutarch wrote *the* lives of Demosthenes and Cicero at (Chaeronæa, is clear from his own account.
10. I wish to cultivate a *further* acquaintance *with you*.
11. He may make the attempt, but he cannot succeed.
12. No pains were spared by his tutor, *to improve him* in all useful knowledge.
13. In no scene of her life was Mary's address more remarkably displayed.
14. This was the *original* cause of so barbarous a practice.
15. *By a variety of false insinuations*, he craftily endeavoured to turn the emperor to his purpose.
16. The beauty *displayed* in the earth, equals the grandeur *conspicuous* in the heavens.
17. In the health and vigour of the body, and in the *flourishing* state of worldly fortune, all rejoice.
18. What passes in the hearts of men, is generally *invisible* to the public eye.
19. Many associations are *formed* by laws the most arbitrary.
20. These instances *will*, it is hoped, be sufficient to satisfy every reasonable mind.
21. By rules so general and comprehensive as *these are*, the clearest ideas are conveyed.

22. He determined not to comply with the proposal, *unless* he should receive a fair compensation.

23. There can be no doubt that health is preferable to riches.

24. *We believe*, said they to their friends, that the perusal of such books has ruined *our* principles. Or, *ruined your principles*.

25. John's temper greatly indisposed him either *for giving* or *receiving* instruction.

26. Vegetation is *constantly* advancing, though no eye can trace *its gradations*.

27. *His importunity* was the reason of my consenting to the measure.

28. I conceived a great regard for him, and I could not but mourn for the loss of him. Or, *for the loss which he had sustained*.

29. He was confined in his own house, by the officer who had apprehended him. Or. *He was confined in the house of the officer, by whom he had been apprehended*.

30. Charlotte, the friend of Amelia, to whom no one imputed blame, was too prompt in her *friend's* vindication. Or, *in her own vindication*.

31. Men who are rich and avaricious, *drown* themselves in a spring which might have *watered* all around them.

32. I should prefer *his being* of rather slow parts, than *of* a bad disposition.

33. As soon as Eugenius undertook the care of a parish, it engrossed his attention.

34. The plan will at once contribute to general convenience, and to the beauty and elegance of the town.

35. Together with the national debt, the greatest national advantages are transmitted to succeeding generations.

36. Their intimacy had probably commenced in the happier period of their youth and obscurity.

37. His subject is precisely of that kind, which *only* a daring imagination could have adopted.

38. This emperor conjured the Senate, that the purity of his reign might not be stained by the blood *of even* a guilty senator.

39. It is a happy constitution of mind, to be able to view successive objects so steadily, that the *more important* may never prevent us from doing justice to *those which are of less consequence*.

40. This activity drew *over to Virginia*, great numbers of enterprising men; who came either in search of fortune, or of liberty, which was the only compensation for the want of fortune.

41. The erroneous judgment of parents, *respecting* the conduct of schoolmasters, *has paved the way to the ruin of hopeful boys*, and *disturbed* the peace of many ingenious men, who had engaged in the care of youth.

42. It is pleasant to be virtuous and good, because that is to excel many others: it is pleasant to grow better, because that is to excel ourselves: it is pleasant to mortify and subdue our lusts, because that is victory: it is pleasant to command our appetites and passions, and to keep them in due order, within the bounds of reason and religion, because that is empire.

(This sentence is also given under Climax.)

Section 2. See Exercises, p. 111.

1. The Greek is, *doubtless*, a language much superior, in *richness*, harmony, and variety, to the Latin.

2. Those three great *geniuses* flourished in the same period.

3. He has made a judicious *adaptation* of the examples to the rule.

4. This part of knowledge has been always growing, and will *continue to grow*, till the subject is exhausted.

5. A boy of twelve years of age may study these lessons. Or, a boy *twelve years old*.

6. The servant produced from his late master an *unexceptionable* character.

7. I am surprised that so great a philosopher should spend *his* time in the pursuit of such chimeras.

8. The ends of a divine, and *those of* a human legislator, are vastly different.

9. *Scarcely* had the "Spirit of Laws" made its appearance, *when* it was attacked. Or, *No sooner—than*.

10. His donation was the more acceptable, *because*, or, *as* it was given without solicitation.

11. This subject is an unwelcome intruder, *occasioning* an uneasy sensation, and *always bringing* with it a mixture of concern and compassion.

12. He accordingly draws out his forces, and offers battle to Hiero, who immediately *accepts* it.

13. James *lay* late in bed yesterday; and this morning he *lies* still later.

14. The reason of this strange proceeding, will be *explained*, when I make my defence.

15. I have *often* observed him, and *this is his mode of* proceeding: he *first* enjoins silence; and then, &c.

16. *Not having known or not having considered* the subject, he made a *crude* decision.

17. *All of them* were deceived by his fair pretences, and *all of them*, lost their property.

18. It is *more than* a year since I left school.

19. He was guilty of conduct *so atrocious*, that he was *entirely* deserted by his friends.

20. No other employment *than that* of a bookseller, suited his taste.—Or, *No employment except that* of a bookseller, &c.

21. *By this* I am instructed, and *by that* I am honoured.

22. I pleaded that I was sincere; and, after some time, he *assented to the truth of it; by which* I entirely escaped punishment.

23. To this I am *the more* disposed, *as* it will serve to illustrate the principles *above* advanced.

24. From what I have said, you will *readily* perceive the subject *on which* I am to proceed.

25. These are points too trivial *to be noticed*. They are objects *with which* I am totally unacquainted.

26. The nearer that men approach *to* each other, the more numerous *are their points* of contact, and the greater *will be* their pleasures, or *their* pains.

27. Thus I have endeavoured *to render* the subject *more intelligible*.

28. This is the most useful art *that men possess*.

29. *In dividing their subjects*, the French writers of sermons study neatness.

30. There is *not more beauty* in one of them than in the other.

Section 3. See Exercises, p. 112.

1. Study to unite *gentleness of manners with firmness of principle*, affable behaviour with untainted integrity.

2. In that work we are *frequently* interrupted by unnatural thoughts.

3. *If we except* two or three expressions, the composition is *not liable* to censure.

4. To answer his purpose effectually, he *selected* a very moving story.

5. I am not able to discover whether these points are *in any manner* connected.

6. These are arguments which cannot be *refuted* by all the cavils of infidelity.

7. *I was much inclined* to reply to this matter.

8. I hope that I *shall* not be troubled in future, on this, or any similar occasion.

9. It is difficult to unite copiousness *with precision*.
10. Let us consider the proper means to effect our purpose.
11. We must pay attention to what *precedes*, and what immediately follows.
12. The more this track is pursued, and the more eloquence is *studied*, the *better* we shall be guarded against a false taste.
13. True believers of every denomination compose the church of God.
14. This is the substance of *what* has been said on the subject.
15. A perfect union of wit and judgment, is one of the rarest things *that occur*.
16. Praise, like gold and diamonds, *owes its value only to its scarcity*.
17. Intemperance, *though it may fire the spirits for an hour*, will make life short or miserable.
18. From the errors of their education, all their miseries have proceeded.
19. *The disinterestedness of their conduct*, produced general admiration.
20. I viewed the habitation of my departed friend.—Venerable shade! I gave thee a tear *then*: accept of one cordial drop that falls to thy memory *now*.
21. We are here *to-day*; and gone *to-morrow*.
22. This author is more remarkable for strength of sentiment, than for *harmony of language*.
23. Many persons are more delighted with correct and elegant language, than with *important sentiments* and *accurate reasoning*.
24. I feel myself grateful to my friend, for all the instances, or, *for all the proofs* of kindness, which he has manifested to me.
25. It is not from this world that any *ray* of comfort can *proceed*, to cheer the gloom of the last hour.

Section 4. See Exercises, p. 113.

1. It is dangerous for *mortal beauty*, or terrestrial virtue, to be examined by *too strong a light*.
2. Beautiful women *seldom* possess any great accomplishments of *mind*, because they, *for the most part*, study behaviour rather than solid excellence.
3. *To fret and repine at every disappointment of our wishes*, is to discover the temper of froward children, not of men, far less of christians.
4. It is decreed by providence, *that nothing truly valuable* shall be obtained in our present state, but with difficulty and danger.

5. *Labour necessarily requires pauses of ease and relaxation; and the deliciousness of ease commonly makes us unwilling to return to labour.*

6. *Nothing can be great which is not right; nothing which reason condemns, can be suitable to the dignity of the human mind.*

7. *In youth, we have warm hopes, which are soon blasted by rashness and negligence; and great designs, which are defeated by inexperience.*

8. *To the children of idleness, the haunts of dissipation open many a wide and inviting gate, by night and by day.*

9. *True virtue must form one complete and entire system. All its parts are connected; piety with morality, charity with justice, benevolence with temperance and fortitude.*

10. *Dissimulation degrades parts and learning; obscures the lustre of every accomplishment; and sinks us into universal contempt.*

11. *Positive as you now are in your opinions, and confident in your assertions, be assured that the time approaches, when both men and things will appear to you in a different light.*

12. *In this age of dissipation and luxury, how many avenues are constantly open that lead to the temple of folly.*

13. *By extravagance and idleness, and the vain ambition of emulating others in the splendid show of life, many run into expense beyond their fortune.*

14. *Objects are distinguished from each other by their qualities: they are separated by the distance of time or place.*

15. *Clarendon, being a man of extensive capacity, stored his mind with a variety of ideas; which circumstance contributed to the successful exertion of his vigorous abilities.*

Section 5. See Exercises, p. 114.

1. *The highest degree of reverence should be paid to youth; and nothing indecent should be suffered to approach their eyes or ears.*

2. *He who is blessed with a clear conscience, enjoys, in the worst conjectures of human life, a peace, a dignity, an elevation of mind, peculiar to virtue.*

3. *In a few years, the hand of industry may change the face of a country; but it often requires as many generations, to change the sentiments and manners of a people.*

4. *When the human mind dwells long and attentively on any subject, the passions are apt to grow warm, interested, and enthusiastic; and often force into their service the understanding which they ought to obey.*

5. Some years *afterwards*, being released from prison, he was, *by reason of his consummate knowledge of civil law and military affairs*, exalted to the supreme power.

6. The discontented man is *never found without a great share of malignity*. His spleen irritates and sours his temper, and leads him to discharge its venom on all with whom he stands connected.

7. We cannot doubt *that* all the proceedings of Providence, *when fully understood*, will appear as equitable, as now they seem irregular.

8. All that great wealth *generally* gives *above* a moderate fortune, is, more room for the freaks of caprice, and *more privilege* for ignorance and vice; a *quicker succession* of flatteries, and a larger circle of voluptuousness.

9. The miscarriages of the great designs of princes, are recorded in the histories of the world, but are of *small* use to the bulk of mankind, who seem very little interested in *admonitions against errors which they cannot commit*.

10. Were there any man who could say, *that he had never*, in the course of his life, suffered himself to be transported by passion, *or given* just ground of offence to any one, *such a man might have some plea for impatience*, when he received from others unreasonable treatment.

11. Christianity will, at some future period, influence the conduct of nations as well as of individuals. But this *event, though its greatest, will probably be its latest triumph*; for it can be effected *only* through the medium of private character: and *it will, therefore, be a change* not rapid in its progress, and visible at every step, but *gradual in its advances*, and *perceptible only* when considerable effects have been produced.

12. The British constitution, *stands among the nations of the earth, like an ancient oak in the wood*, which, after having overcome many a blast, overtops the other trees of the forest, and commands respect and veneration.

Section 6. See Exercises, p. 115.

1. What an anchor is to a *ship in a dark night, on an unknown coast, and amidst a boisterous ocean*, that is the hope of future happiness to the soul, when *distracted* by the confusions of the world. *In danger, it gives security*; amidst general fluctuation, it *affords one fixed point of rest*.

2. Our pride and self-conceit *render us quarrelsome and contentious*, by nourishing a weak and childish sensibility to every fancied point of our own honour or interest, while they *exclude all regard* to the honour or interest of our brethren.

3. If there is any first principle of wisdom, it is *undoubtedly* this: the distresses that are removeable, endeavour to remove; those *which cannot be removed*, bear with as little disquiet as you can: *in every situation of life*, there are comforts; *find them out*, and enjoy them.

4. Instead of aspiring *beyond* your proper level, *bring down* your mind to your state; lest, *by aiming too high*, you spend your life in a train of fruitless pursuits, and bring yourself *at last* to a state of entire insignificance and contempt.

5. Often have we seen, that what we considered *at the time*, as a sore disappointment, *has proved, in the issue*, to be a merciful providence; and that, *if what we once eagerly desired had been obtained*, it would have been so far from making us happy, that it would have produced our ruin.

6. Can the stream continue to *flow*, when it is *cut off from the fountain*? Can the branch *flourish* when *torn away* from the stock which gave it nourishment? *No more can* dependent spirits be happy when *deprived of* all union with the Father of spirits, and the Fountain of happiness.

7. Prosperity is redoubled to a good man, *by his generous use of it*. It is reflected back upon him from every one whom he makes happy. *In the intercourse of domestic affection, in the attachment of friends, the gratitude of dependents, the esteem and good will of all that know him*, he sees blessings multiplied round him on every side.

8. *He* that would pass the *latter part of life* with honour and decency, must *when he is young*, consider, that he shall *one day* be old; and remember when he is old, *that he once was young*. *In youth*, he must lay up knowledge for his support, when his powers of acting shall forsake him; and *in age*, forbear to animadvert with rigour, on faults which experience *only* can correct.

9. Let us consider that youth *is not of long duration*; and that *in maturer age*, when the enchantments of fancy shall cease, and phantoms dance *no more* about us, we shall have no comforts but *the approbation of our own hearts, the esteem of wise men*, and the means of doing good. *Let us live as men who are some time to grow old*; and to whom *it will be the most dreadful of all evils*, to count their past years only by follies, and to be reminded of their former luxuriance of health, *only by the maladies which riot has produced*.

Section 7. See Exercises, p. 116.

1. The man who considers the poor, will be especially anxious to supply their spiritual wants.

2. We have, indeed, heard of men who, *whilst they affected to adhere to the principles of natural religion, repudiated those of revealed religion.*

3. I know that he is a man of *extravagant manners, and subject to melancholy*; yet I understand that he is of *unexceptionable character.*

4. Indeed, he is very *irritable*; for, though we merely quarreled one day respecting (or *about*) a trifle, yet, he *insisted* upon an apology, and would not be reconciled by any *arguments which* I could adduce.

5. Since this is the case, I must *confess* my fault, that I may *prevent the consequences* of his displeasure.

6. He shewed that he had a full comprehension of the whole of the plan, and of the judicious *adaptation* of the parts to the whole.

7. Nothing can be more pleasant, than to see virtuosoes, about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, the rarity, and *genuineness* of the several pieces.

8. Two rival *nations*, the Jews and the Samaritans, have preserved separate exemplars of it.

9. If any minister refused to admit a lecturer recommended to him, he was required to *give attendance on* the committee.

10. *A thanksgiving* of twenty days was decreed to his honour.

11. Our pleasures are purer, when consecrated by nations, and cherished by the greatest *geniuses* among men.

12. The *neglect* of this *exposes* us to an uncommon levity in our usual conversation.

13. A letter, relative to certain calumnies and misrepresentations, which have appeared in the Edinburgh Review, with an *exposure* of the ignorance of the new critical junto.

14. *Of all the modes of giving literary instruction, to engage a private tutor appears to me the least eligible.*

15. But you are too wise to propose to yourselves an object, *to which your strength is inadequate.*

16. It is *ascribable* or *was owing*, perhaps, more to the ignorance of the scholars, than to the knowledge of the masters.

17. No man had ever *fewer* friends, and more enemies.

18. He has wit enough to make him a pleasant companion, *were it polished by good manners.*

19. They form a procession to *precede* the palanquin of the ambassador.

20. *Without attention to this, we shall be at a loss to understand several passages in the classics.*

21. It would be injurious to his character, to suppose, that he would *degrade* himself so far, as to be concerned in those anonymous pamphlets.

22. In order to have this project reduced to practice, nothing *seems to be required* (or *wanted*,) *except* to remind them of our plan.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES UNDER FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE.

See Exercises, p. 117.

Note.—In the following Exercises, the Student is required to mention what Figure each example illustrates, and for what particulars it is to be admired or condemned.

Example 1. The husbandman sees all his fields and gardens covered with the beauteous creations of his own industry; and sees, like God, that all his works are good.

Comments.—This example illustrates the *Simile*. From an unprofitable waste, the husbandman is represented by means of industry as *creating* what is useful and beautiful.

Example 2. The following passage is from Canning's speech at Portsmouth;—

"Our present repose is no more a proof of inability to act, than the state of inertness and inactivity, in which I have seen those mighty masses that float in the waters above your town, is a proof that they are devoid of strength and incapable of being fitted for action. You well know how soon one of these stupendous masses, now reposing on their shadows in perfect stillness—how soon, upon any call of patriotism or of necessity, it would assume the likeness of an animated thing, instinct with life and motion; how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage; how quickly it would put forth all its beauty and bravery; collect its scattered elements of strength, and awaken its dormant thunders. Such is one of those magnificent machines, when springing from inaction into a display of its might; such is England herself, while apparently passive and motionless, she silently concentrates the power to be put forth on adequate occasion."

Comments.—This is an instance of the *Simile*, and *Personification*. England, personified, is compared to a ship, which, though at present motionless, may soon become instinct with life, and prepared to commit dreadful devastation among its opponents. Propriety is not sustained throughout.

Example 3. The following is from Kenilworth :—

"The mind of England's Elizabeth was like one of those ancient Druidical monuments, called Rocking-stones. The finger of Cupid, boy as he is painted, could put her feelings in motion, but the power of Hercules could not have destroyed their equilibrium."

Comment.—This is a beautiful *Simile*; in which the ease with which the affections of Elizabeth could be moved, and yet the control which her moral principle exerted over her, are finely compared with the Druidical rocking stones which are easily moved but cannot be overturned.

Example 4. "The main of life is composed of small incidents and petty occurrences; of wishes for objects not remote, and grief for disappointments of no fatal consequence; of insect vexations which sting us and fly away; impertinences, which buzz awhile about us, and are heard no more; of meteorous pleasures which dance before us and are dissipated; of compliments which glide off the soul like other music, and are forgotten by him that gave and him that received them."—*Johnson's Rambler*.

This example illustrates the *Metaphor*.

Example 5. "It was one hour after midnight, and the prospect around was lovely. The grey old towers of the ruin, partly entire, partly broken, here bearing the rusty weather stains of ages, and there partially mantled with ivy, stretched along the verge of the dark rock which rose on Mannering's right hand. In his front was the quiet bay, whose little waves, crisping and sparkling to the moonbeams, rolled successively along its surface, and dashed with a soft and murmuring ripple against the silvery beach. To the left, the woods advanced into the ocean, *waving* in the moonlight along ground of an undulating and varied form, and presenting those varieties of light and shade, and that interesting combination of glade and thicket, upon which the eye delights to rest, charmed with what it sees, yet curious to pierce still deeper into the intricacies of the woodland scenery. Above rolled the planets, each, by its own liquid orbit of light, distinguished from the inferior or more distant stars."—*Sir Walter Scott's Guy Mannering*.

Comment.—In this example, occur several short similes and metaphors; as, *The quiet bay; crisping and sparkling waves; silvery beach; waving woods; rolling planets.*

Example 6. "These philosophers (of the French Revolution) consider men in their experiments no more than they do mice in an air pump, or in a recipient of mephitic gas. Whatever his Grace may think of himself, they look upon him, and every thing that belongs to him, with no more regard than they do upon the whiskers of that little long-tailed animal, that has long been the

game of the grave, demure, insidious, spring-nailed, velvet-pawed, green-eyed philosophers, whether going upon two legs, or upon four."—*Burke*.

This is an example of keen *Irony*.

Example 7. "Go to your Natural Religion; lay before her Mahomet and his disciples, arrayed in armour and blood, riding in triumph over the spoils of thousands who fell by his victorious sword. Shew her the cities which he set in flames, the countries which he ravaged and destroyed, and the miserable distress of all the inhabitants. When she has viewed him in this scene, carry her into his retirement; shew her the prophet's chamber; his concubines and his wives; and let her hear him allege revelation and a divine commission, to justify his adultery and lust. When she is tired with this prospect, then shew her the blessed Jesus, humble and meek, doing good to all the sons of men. Let her see him in his most private retirement; let her follow him to the Mount, and hear his devotions and supplications to God. Carry her to his table, and view his poor fare and hear his heavenly discourse. Let her attend him to the tribunal, and consider the patience with which he endured the scoff and reproaches of his enemies. Lead her to his cross; let her view him in the agony of death, and hear his last prayer for his persecutors; *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!* When Natural Religion has thus viewed both, ask her, Which is the prophet of God? But her answer we have already had, when she saw part of this scene, through the eyes of the centurion, who attended at the cross. By him she spoke, and said, *Truly this man is the Son of God.*"—*Sherlock's Sermons*.

Comment.—This is an instance of *Personification*, carried as far as prose will admit. The whole passage is animated; and the figure rises at the conclusion, when Natural Religion, who before was only a spectator, is introduced as speaking by the voice of the Centurion.

Example 8. "Now from the golden east, the Zephyrs borne,
Proclaim'd with balmy gales the approach of morn,
And fair Aurora deck'd her radiant head
With roses, cropp'd in Eden's flowery bed."

This Example illustrates the combination of *Personification* with *Metaphor*.

Ex. 9. "Still o'er those scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with miser care;
Time but the impression stronger makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear."

Ex. 10. "Pleasures are *like* poppies spread,
You seize the flower—its bloom is shed."

Examples 9 and 10, illustrate comparison.

- Ex. 11.* "How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon the bank ;
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears. *Soft* stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony."
- Ex. 12.* "*Child* of the Sun, refulgent *Summer*, comes,
In pride of *youth*, and *felt* through Nature's depth ;
He comes, attended by the sultry hours,
And ever-fanning breezes, on *his* way ;
While, from *his* ardent look, the turning *Spring*
Averts her blushful face, and earth and skies,
All *smiling* to *his* hot dominion leaves."
Examples 11 and 12, illustrate Personification.
- Ex. 13.* "Oh, that those lips had language ! Life has pass'd
With me but roughly since I heard thee last ;
Those lips are thine—thy own sweet smile I see,
The same that oft in childhood solac'd me ;
Voice only fails, else how distinct they say,
"Grieve not, my child ; chase all thy fears away !"
The meek intelligence of those dear eyes,
(Blest be the art that can immortalize,
The art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim
To quench it,) here shines on me the same."
An illustration of Apostrophe.
- Ex. 14.* "Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,
Have oft-times no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men ;
Wisdom, in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which Wisdom builds,
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much ;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."
- Ex. 15.* "Like April morning clouds, that pass
With varying shadows o'er the grass,
And imitate, on field and furrow,
Life's chequer'd scene of joy and sorrow ;
Like streamlet of the mountain north,
Now in a *torrent* racing forth
Now winding *slow* its silvery train,
And almost *slumbering* on the plain ;
Like breezes of the autumn day,
Whose voice inconstant *dies* away,

And ever *swells again* as fast,
When the ear deems its murmurs past;
Thus various, my romantic theme,
Flits, winds, or sinks, a morning dream."

Examples 14 and 15, illustrate Antithesis.

- Ex. 16. "Orpheus' lute was strung with poet's sinews,
Whose golden touch could soften steel and stones,
Make tigers tame, and huge leviathans forsake
Unsounded deeps to dance on sands."

An Example of Hyperbole.

- Ex. 17. "Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?"

An Example of Interrogation.

- Ex. 18. "O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, Paradise! Thus leave
Thee native soil; these happy walks and shades,
Fit haunt of gods!"

An Example of Exclamation.

- Ex. 19. "Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most,
Farthest retires—an idol, at whose shrine
Who oftenest sacrifice are favoured least."

An Example of Personification.

- Ex. 20. "Lord what is man, that he employs thy care?
Didst Thou for him this little planet tread?
For him in human weakness veil thy head?
And deign for him to quit th' empyreal sky,
For him to weep, to suffer, and to die?"

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